THE OPENING

Universal Exposition, 1904

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"OPEN YE DOORS, SWING WIDE YE PORTALS, ENTER YE SONS OF MEN."

THE OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

ST. LOUIS, U.S.A. APRIL 30th 1904

SENATOR CARTER BEING INTRODUCED BY PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

The Addresses by Prominent Personages and the Ceremonies of the Opening Day Witnessed by the Largest Attendance of People in the History of World's Fairs

"SO THOROUGHLY DOES IT REPRESENT THE WORLD'S CIVILIZATION THAT IF ALL MAN'S OTHER WORKS WERE BY SOME UNSPEAKABLE CATASTROPHE BLOTTED OUT, THE RECORDS HERE ESTABLISHED BY THE ASSEMBLED NATIONS WOULD AFFORD ALL NECESSARY STANDARDS FOR THE REBUILDING OF OUR ENTIRE CIVILIZATION."

—From Opening Address by David R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

By T. W. PARK

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Maj. T. W. Park, of Platte City, Mo., is a native Kentuckian, and was educated for the practice of law, but adopted the profession of journalism. He is a former president of the Missouri Press Association and was a soldier in the Confederate army. For twelve years he was Assistant Secretary of State of the State of Missouri. Maj. Park was one of the first appointees in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as assistant to Secretary W. B. Stevens. His thorough capability as a journalist has long been recognized.

The thirtieth day of April, 1904, dawned auspiciously. The sun rose fair and with benign promise—a sun of Austerlitz such as was hailed by the worn cuirassiers of Napoleon's army nearly a century ago. The mists dissolved, and the crisp air of the early spring morning scattered the clouds that had hung for precious days and weeks over the city, deluging it with gloom and filling it with rain and mire, and delaying the completion of the preparations for the carnival of States and Nations, so lovingly anticipated, but for weeks scourged with the wrath of equinoctial storms. One year before, when the Exposition was formally dedicated, the participants and witnesses encountered wintry weather, testing endurance and greatly marring the pleasure of the occasion. So when this anniversary set apart for the rec-

ord of labors finished and purpose accomplished, came with a smile in its skies and warmth in its greeting, the spirit of the people of St. Louis arose with corresponding fervor. The day was ideal, and no treachery of April weather played fantastic trick to disappoint hope or blemish perfect enjoyment.

If the day was held in fond anticipation by the ordinary citizen who looked only to the personal pleasures in store, what nervous anxiety must there have been in it for the indefatigable management for a day of sunshine to bless the formal completion of the stupendous work that had for three years taxed their physical and mental powers to the limit of endurance! How fervent must have been the inaudible thanks that met the benediction of the smiling heavens!

Here let us say an unsolicited and merited word for the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In every community, big and little, there devolves upon a comparatively few men the unappreciated and unrewarded duty of keeping the wheels of progress in motion. They seize upon Opportunity, assume Responsibility, and harness Result. They establish schools; they endow universities; they lay the foundations of the churches; they span mighty streams with bridges to meet commerce at the gateways; they lay out parks and gardens to vitalize the lungs of cities, and give health to the citizen; they force wealth to maintain hospitals and asylums; they do a thousand things needful for the public welfare, and inspire and keep alive Civic Pride, a term much derided, but a

THE PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS, APRIL 30, 1904.

Louisiana Purchase Monument in Foreground, Palace of Varied Industries in Background. Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

thing as necessary to prosperity as *esprit* is essential to an army corps. These men are to a community as moisture is to the fields, or as steam to an engine. Their efforts do not always meet encouragement. They seldom get reward save in the unsubstantial consciousness of duty performed. Too often they encounter opposition; their efforts meet with derision, and they become the subject of petty envy and unreasoning malice. But they persist, *and they do things*. St. Louis has its full quota of such men. They have opened the avenues of trade, and extended far beyond the confines of the continent the fields of commerce. They have sown that even the protesting citizen may reap. They have made the city great, and they have within a few scores of years sent its builded bounds from the Chain-of-Rocks to Carondelet, and from the Mississippi to Skinker Road.

And it is such men as these that constitute the management of the St. Louis World's Fair. They assumed a herculean work. Inspired by an historic event and a fervent patriotism, they undertook the planning and management of a celebration befitting their importance, and commensurate with the dignity and glory of the United States Government, a celebration unequalled in the achievements of the world's history, an exposition unrivaled and uncontested in its extent, its costliness, and in its magnificence in *ensemble* and in detail.

After labor of nearly four years the result was formally submitted to inspection on the memorable thirtieth day of April, 1904, just one hundred and one years since the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, and the assumption of the territorial dignity essential to national greatness. The prophesy of the solemn ceremonies of the Cabildo of 1803 found its fulfilment in the pageantry at the base of the Louisiana Purchase Monument of 1904. Almost within the brief span of a lifetime are grouped the details of the most wondrous history of national growth, and the progress and prosperity of republican government.

No very elaborate programme for the opening ceremonies of the Exposition was prepared. It was arranged to be dignified and brief, and without particular spectacular features, though the ceremonies themselves naturally assumed something of this nature inseparable from the occasion. The dignity of the programme was, however, its chief characteristic, and was befitting the time and place. There had been no special effort to attract the multitude. No excursion parties from neighboring cities had been worked up by the Exposition Company. There were, nevertheless, many extra train loads of people come of their own initiative, and extra cars were found necessary on all regular trains. Governor Alexander M. Dockery had proclaimed a holiday throughout the State, and Hon. Rolla Wells, the Mayor of St. Louis, had proclaimed in like manner for the city, following the initiative of a large number of business concerns which had not only tendered a holiday to all their employees, but had provided them with money or admission tickets also. This action was contagious, and appealed to the pride of the city as had never been done before. These actions, offi-

cial and private, were sufficient to convert into a *fete* what was intended to be a mere formal and official occasion, and, first and last, approximately two hundred thousand people witnessed the exercises.

It was evident that there was a spontaneous purpose to make it a red-letter day for St. Louis and the Louisiana Purchase. The

GAVEL

PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT FRANCIS
By St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, Mr. Geo.
T. Parker making presentation address.

admissions to the grounds were greater by several thousands than on the opening day of any previous Exposition in this or any other country.

It was an eminently good-natured and representative assemblage, and responded cheerfully to all necessary regulations for orderly details. It was in evident sympathy

with the management, and was anxious to show its appreciation of the work so successfully accomplished. In its demeanor and in its every token it seemed to say, "You have complied with your promise to construct the greatest Exposition in all the world's history. You have proven yourselves loyal St. Louisans. You have fulfilled our high expectations. Well done, good and faithful servants."

Early in the morning a company of infantry defiled on Administration Avenue and performed its easy task of preventing the encroachment of the crowds intent upon seeing the notable guests as they arrived at the Administration Building. Jefferson Guards, in natty uniforms and trained to courtesy and affability, received the distinguished visitors at the entrance, and conducted them to the designated assembling places.

The Exposition officials, including the Board of Directors, met in President Francis' office, and, about 9 o'clock, with the President and the Treasurer, Mr. William H. Thompson, leading, and followed by Director-of-Works, Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, and Director-of-Exhibits, Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, the Vice-Presidents, the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors, the members of the National Commission, led by Hon. Thomas H. Carter, and the Chiefs of Departments, descended the stairway, and took station on the terrace, where a detachment of the Guard was in waiting. Here a photograph of the officials was taken.

The procession moved promptly at 9:30 o'clock, led by the Jefferson Guard under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Kingsbury, and followed by the Scouts Band, preceding a body of two hundred Philippine Scouts in regulation uniform.

Next came the officers of the Exposition, followed by Weil's band, and the Board of Lady Managers, escorted by a detachment of the Jefferson Guard.

The line of march was east on Administration Avenue, through the Foreign section to University Way, thence south to the Main Transverse Avenue, and thence east to the Louisiana Purchase Monument. Police and the Jefferson Guard kept the crowds from intruding upon the marching column.

Previous to the arrival of the procession from the Administration Building, Prince Pu Lun, in his decorated State carriage, under escort of Exposition officials, reached the monument. His retinue was brilliant with oriental costumes and trappings. As the distinguished party was shown the seats assigned at the base of the monument, it was the object of curious but polite interest.

The Commercial Club, of Cincinnati, in Prince Albert coats and silk hats, was the next to arrive, and be shown their stations.

Mayor Wells and the city officials arrived soon afterward, and, grouped about the Prince and his retinue, extended them their greetings.

President Francis and the Division he headed reached the monument at 9:50 o'clock, and were received by General Edmund Rice, the Grand Marshal, and his aides, and conducted to the platform.

From the officially recorded history of the other divisions participating in the cere-

THE BOER WAR VETERANS, DIVISION IN PIKE PARADE,
On April 30th, Opening Day Ceremonies. Passing Louisiana Purchase Monument, Plaza of St. Louis, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

PRESIDENT DAVID R. FRANCIS DELIVERING OPENING ADDRESS,
Opening Day Ceremonies, April 30th, 1904, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

monies prepared by the Local Press Bureau of the Exposition, we quote as follows:

The representatives of the States and Territories participating in the ceremonies of the day assembled in front of the United States Government Building at 9 o'clock. Capt. Campbell King, U. S. A., with his aide, Lieut. A. A. Parker, received the delegations upon arrival, and assigned them to their appointed place in the line of march.

Chairman Charles H. Huttig and Secretary Charles M. Reeves, of the States and Territorial Committee, and other members were on hand to receive the visitors. Prior to the order to march, the groups upon the steps of the building presented a picture in which could be found the Governors of nine States, the official representative of every State of the Louisiana Purchase, and of nearly every other State and territory of the United States.

A detachment of the Jefferson Guard led the line of march, followed by Innes' Band, after which the following order was observed:

The Committee on Legislation and State and Territorial Exhibits, of which Charles H. Huttig is Chairman, and Charles M. Reeves Secretary.

The United States Government Board, representing the various departments of the government maintaining exhibits. The following were in line: J. H. Brigham, Chairman; Col. Cecil Clay, Wallace H. Hills, G. W. W. Hanger, J. B. Brownlow, Prof. W. De C. Ravenen, Edward M. Dawson, William S. Fox, William H. Michael, B. F. Peters, J. C. Scofield, Dr. F. W. True, Dr. R. P. Falkner, W. V. Cox, and Wm. M. Geddes.

Following came the representatives of the various States of the Louisiana Purchase, in the order of their admission into the Union:

LOUISIANA—Represented by Commissioners Dr. W. C. Stubbs, Robert Glenk, Gen. J. P. Lebert.

MISSOURI—Governor A. M. Dockery and staff, consisting of Col. J. J. Russell, Col. Charles L. Wood, Col. F. L. Lutz, Geo. S. McGrew, and T. C. Hennings. Following were the members of the Missouri State Board.

ARKANSAS—Represented by Chairman George R. Belding, of the Commission, and other members of the State Commission.

MINNESOTA—Governor S. R. Van Sant, with his aide, Col. R. H. Seng, and Grant Van Sant.

IOWA—Represented by Commissioners William Larrabee, Leroy A. Palmer, Thomas Updegraff, S. S. Caruthers, S. M. Leach, Doctor S. Bailey, C. J. A. Ericson, and W. C. Whiting.

COLORADO—Governor J. H. Peabody, and the following staff: Col. B. B. Garvin, Col. Milton H. Anforgen, Col. W. B. Tuttle, Gen. U. S. Hollister, Dr. F. L. Bartlett, D. E. Gilson, H. Cassaday, A. M. Eppstein, M. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilcox, A. B. Frenzel, D. W. Fall, Mrs. S. Pisco, E. H. Van Zant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, F. F. Sharp, J. J. Woodward, Clarence E. Cox, Sergt. C. C. Baldwin, and Sergt. A. W. Dean.

MONTANA—Governor J. H. Toole, and members of the State Commission.

OKLAHOMA—Governor C. B. Ferguson.

Following the representatives of the Louisiana Purchase States came the representatives of the thirteen original States in order of their adoption of the constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA—Gov. William M. Brown, Speaker Henry F. Walton, Senator John M. Scott, Senator John C. Grady, Representative Theodore B. Stult, William S. Harvey, Morris Clothier, Senator Joseph M. Cazzam, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, James Pollock, Col. James H. Lambert, Philip H. Johnson, George J. Brennan, Major Isaac B. Brown, Senator William C. Sproul, Senator Cyrus E. Woods, Representative Wm. B. Kirker, Representative William Wayne, Representative John A. F. Hoy, Representative Fred. T. Ilker, Representative William H. Ulrich, Representative A. F. Cooper, Representative Frank B. McClain, Representative George J. Hartman, Col. H. H. Gilkyson.

CONNECTICUT—Lieut.-Governor Henry Roberts, President Frank L. Wilcox, and Charles Phelps, of the State Commission.

VIRGINIA—Represented by State Commissioners D. E. Abbott, F. P. Grosscup, and A. H. Winchester.

NEW YORK—State Commissioners E. H. Harriman, President; E. L. Bill, Frederick R. Green, John C. Woodbury, J. K. Stewart.

KENTUCKY—State Commissioners A. Y. Ford and Samuel Grabfelder.

TENNESSEE—James H. Frazier, State Commissioners B. A. Enloe and F. D. Wallace, Jr.

OHIO—Governor Myron T. Herrick, and members of the State Commission.

ILLINOIS—Governor Richard Yates and members of the State Commission.

TEXAS—State Commissioners Louis J. Wortham, Samuel H. Dixon and E. L. Knott.

CALIFORNIA—State Commissioners F. Wiggins, J. A. Filcher, and Secretary E. B. Willis.

UTAH—Governor H. M. Wells and State Commissioners John Q. Cannon, Secretary; Hoyt Sherman, Samuel Newhouse, L. W. Shurtlyff, Willis Johnson, and S. T. Whitaker, Director-General.

ALASKA—Governor J. B. Brady.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Chairman of the Board, Dr. W. P. Wilson, J. I. Irwin, Leon Guerrero, C. P. Turner, C. L. Hall, A. R. Hagen, J. Olque.

The commissioners and representatives of foreign governments at the Exposition began to assemble about 8:30 o'clock in the reading room on the lower floor of the Hall of Congresses. Soon after 9 o'clock they formed in line on the plank walk leading across the quadrangle. A detachment of the Jefferson Guard, under Sergeant Benjamin Otten, was at the head. Next came Weil's Band. Then followed the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Director of Exploitation of the Exposition, Mr. W. B. Stevens, and the commissioners and representatives of the Exposition who were sent abroad to secure foreign participation, including Joseph Brucker, resident representative in Berlin, Jose de Olivares, Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia; John Taylor Lewis, Commissioner to Brazil and Portugal; Charles W. Kohlsaat, Commissioner to Sweden and Norway, and Walter Williams, Foreign Press Commissioner.

Next followed commissioners and representatives of foreign governments, who have ambassadors accredited to the United States in the order of the presentation of credentials to the Exposition. The order was as follows:

Mexico, France, Germany, Great Britain and dependencies, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

Next followed commissioners and representatives of foreign governments which have ministers resident accredited to the United States, in the order of the presentation of credentials to the Exposition. These governments in their order were: Japan, China, Brazil, Cuba, Argentine, Denmark, Belgium, Nicaragua, Sweden, Siam, Portugal, Costa Rico, Guatemala, Persia, Venezuela, Holland, Norway, San Salvador, Hayti, Honduras, Bulgaria, Morocco.

Assistant Commandant Andrew G. Hammond was Master of Ceremonies for this section.

Many of the foreign representatives appeared in uniform.

In the German Commission, Commissioner-General Theodore Lewald, Otto Zippel, Imperial Counsellor and Treasurer, and Dr. H. C. Rieloff, Imperial Consul, all appeared in the dress of Consuls. The uniform was very dark blue with a plumed cockedhat of the same color. Gold cord decorated the uniforms, and the imperial eagle appeared on the hats. Baron I. von Rhodon, the German Vice-Consul to America, wore the green Royal Saxon uniform, elaborately trimmed with gold braid. A black hat with a heavy plume completed the uniform. Following the members of the commission came Alard Schleck, Head Royal Prussian Forester, in his official dress of Lincoln green and long skirted coat, and plumed hat of the same color. By his side marched his assistant, Johannes Siever, in a steel grey dress with cuffs, a collar and trimmings in forest green. Long yellow boots reached above the knee.

Following the German Commission came the brilliant scarlet and gold of the English Army. Colonel C. M. Watson headed the British Embassy in the brilliant costume of the Royal Engineers—scarlet, heavily trimmed with gold braid and black trousers with gold stripes. A plumed hat and high boots completed the outfit. By his side appeared Captain Atkin, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, in the uniform of a Lieutenant of the brigade. The dress was the same in color as Colonel Watson's, but not so elaborate. He wore the immense bear-skin shako peculiar to this branch of the English service, held in place by a chain around the chin.

The most picturesque dress in the procession was worn by Dr. George de Szogynny, Commissioner-General from Hungary. It was the Hungarian Court Dress, consisting of a figured white satin coat with silver trimming, and light grey trousers, worn inside long black boots. A short cloak of royal purple velvet covered the uniform, and was itself trimmed around the collar and edges with brown fur.

Ghiglia Ettore, Commander of the Royal Italian Marines, with 29 men in white duck trousers, and a blue sailor's blouse, marched before and behind the Italian Commission. The dress of Mr. Ettore is that of a Civil

OPENING DAY CEREMONIES

Photographed on Administration Building steps, April 30th, by Official Photographic Co.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, DIGNITARIES AND SPEAKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
On their way to Plaza of St. Louis, to hold Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Engineer of the first-class—a long black coat of military cut, and white duck trousers.

Next in the line of march came the Japanese officials of the Commission. Baron M. Matsudaira, Commissioner-General, walked by the side of Acting-Commissioner-General Hajima Ota. On either side of the Commissioners were H. Yamawaki and H. Shugio, respectively. All were in the dress of a Japanese civil officer. The uniform is military in cut, and of the same blue-black as the American Army officers' uniform. Gold braid formed the trimming, and the hats bore plumes. Baron Matsudaira wore the sky-blue shoulder sash of the Order of the Rising Sun, and the other commissioners wore the red shoulder sash given them when they were directors of Osaka Exposition last year.

Dikran Khan Kelekian, the Persian Commissioner-General, and Consul-General at New York, wore the dark blue military dress of the Persian Consul.

Lieutenant H. Anasagasti, of the Argentina Commission, wore the black uniform of the Lancers. It was decorated with red cuffs, and he wore a red and black cap.

J. C. Cargatho, one of the Brazilian Commissioners, wore the uniform of a commodore in the navy. It was dark blue with a naval cap of the same color.

J. S. Langerman, the representative of the Sultan of Morocco, appeared in the Sultan's court dress. A red and gold scarlet uniform with bloomers was worn under a white cloak, fastened at the shoulders, and flowing back. A small red cap fitting closely to the head was surrounded by the white folds of a turban.

The Foreign Commissioners were followed by the Board of Lady Managers in carriages. In the first carriage were Mrs. Daniel Manning, President; Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, First Vice-President; Miss Lavinia H. Egan, Secretary; and Miss A. L. Von Mayhoff. Orderly Ralph Whitney occupied a place on the box with the driver.

It was 10:25 a. m. when President Francis took the rostrum and picked up the beautiful gavel presented to him for the occasion by the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, and made from the wood of trees grown and felled upon the Exposition site, and called the vast assemblage to order. When his well-known form made its appearance, a mighty shout went up from tens of thousands of throats, and a cloud of hats and handkerchiefs were thrown into the air. It was an impulsive and enthusiastic greeting to the man whose daring, energy, zeal and courage had wrought the miracle before them.

When the cheering had ceased, the President introduced the distinguished divine, the Reverend Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, who made the following invocation:

Almighty God, Author of all goodness, in whose hand are all our times, who art from all eternity unto all eternity, we pause upon this glad and inspiring moment where a hundred rejoicing years are met, and we offer Thee our praise and prayer. We humble ourselves and yet we exult in Thee to-day as we implore Thy spirit divinely to open the gates of this, our festival, and prosper it with holy guidance, remembering that ours is the unchanging God. We celebrate the significance of far-reaching events; we shall here, day by day, rehearse the story of uncounted transformations.

O Thou eternal Love and Light, stay us and guide us. Thou who art the same yesterday and forever! We know not the swiftness of time or the startling movement of events, while we pray for the life and good of the President of these United States and all others in authority with him. We perceive not how weak is man when we implore Thy blessing upon the officers of this centennial celebration and upon their work. Only when we are sure that Thou, who wilt protect and guide them, didst aforetime succor and lead our fathers on their way, do we gratefully recognize that the continuity of American history is in the life and purpose of God as revealed in the progress of man, and that in Thee we have the future as in Thee we had the past. For this we adore Thy great and holy name, and make mention of Thy goodness and power. We remember gratefully the days of old. We thank Thee for those silences and solitudes, well nigh eternal and infinite, in which God wrought, in natural manners here creating a measureless opportunity and advantage in soil and sky, river and rock, forest and climate a challenge for the hands and hearts which should meet and master the nascent energies and build commonwealths in these new realms for the glory of God and the good of man. But Thou hast often taught us how poor are resources apparently inexhaustible, how worthless are flashing ores and hidden streams without man. Thy servant and child, viceroy of Thyself made kingly by Thy providence and grace to subdue and transform according to Thy plan. So we thank Thee for our fathers and our mothers who, by Thy good spirit, wrought righteousness, while they stopped the mouths of wild beasts, quenched the violence of even prairie fire, rocked their children to sleep with the wolf's howl shivering the quiet night, overcame the savage and the pestilence, conquered poverty, turned wilderness into gardens, and transformed hot deserts into fields where bloom the rose and the cornflower and where ripen apples of gold in pictures of silver. The little one has become a thousand and the small one a strong nation. The wilderness and the solitary place have indeed been glad for them. Verily, the Lord hath hastened it in His time. Make us worthy of such fatherhood and motherhood, and because we shall henceforth serve more devoutly their God who is also our God, we lift up our eyes, on this day at least, to the hills whence cometh our help. Glad is our thanksgiving, fervent our praise, but quick and tender on this exultant day is the consciousness of our shortcomings and our iniquities. By the same might with which Thou hast led and protected, spare us and pardon. From our greed and foolish pride, from our fear of men and our faithlessness to Thee, we appeal to Thee through Him who suffered for all our sins. May no splendid events of our history hide from us Thy righteousness revealed betimes in flame and thunder. Clouds and darkness have indeed been round about Thee, at times in our history, but ever justice and judgment have been the habitation of Thy throne. We have sinned against Thy Commandments, and lo, Thou hast done great and good things for us and wonderful. Thou hast blessed us in basket and in store, and planted in the midst of the garden of our growth the tree of life, which bears twelve manner of fruits whose leaves also are for the healing of the nations. When we have most offended against Thy holy law, we have done it amid all the glory of Thine infinite goodness. Deliver us, we pray Thee, from our sins, and forgive, renewing in our fresh vision of Jesus Christ the assurances of Thy pardon. Farewell the past: welcome the future, O our King! May we not fall Thee, O Thou God of nations, since Thou hast called us to tasks so sublime and hast spread every banquet with hands of love and for the richer triumph of Thy kingdom in and through the governments of men. To this end may we have that righteousness which, coming from above, is life and hope. Then our youth shall be renewed like the eagle's; we shall mount upon wings; we shall run and not be weary; we shall even walk and not faint. Give us the ennobling expectation that as our God hath commanded our strength because of the very greatness of our way in the past, even so shall He lead us on from enterprise to enterprise of faith, from altar to altar of devotion, even from Gethsemane to Calvary of self-sacrifice,

so that we may follow the uncrowned holiness from glory unto glory. Accustom us to the truth which shall lead us to seek first the Kingdom of God that in the light and for the purpose thereof all triumphs of science applied, all conquests of discovery, all victories of philosophic endeavor, all fruits of the tilled soil, all tamed tides of ocean, all songs of happy homes, all opulent literatures yet to be written, all art waiting here to be created—so all these things shall be added unto us. Then shall He be crowned, indeed, and with many crowns. And then shall be answered, so far as we may be made worthy to receive the answer, the words He has taught us to say when we pray.

Led by Dr. Gunsaulus, the vast assemblage, with bowed heads, repeated the Lord's Prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer, President Francis stepped forward and delivered his address. It seemed to be inspired by the occasion, and its sentiments were conveyed to his hearers in language chaste, beautiful, ornate, and after the manner of the polished orator. It stirred the people with its impressiveness, and thoroughly aroused their generous sympathy. The concluding words, "Open ye gates! Swing wide ye portals! Enter herein ye sons of men!" fell upon the multitude like a benediction, and the fervor of the applause was wonderful. The shouts were borne along the plazas and the aisles of the beautiful buildings, and thrown back from the monumental hills supporting the Colonnade of States. They carried with them the story of final triumph—the paean of Victory—*acti labores jucundi*. The effect of the speech was stirring. All that was good and generous in human nature responded to its sentiment, and enfolded the speaker in its emotions.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT FRANCIS.

A great thinker has said, "The sentiment from which it springs determines the dignity of any deed." This Universal Exposition was conceived in a sense of obligation on the part of the people of the Louisiana Purchase to give expression to their gratitude for the innumerable blessings that have flowed from a century of membership in the American Union, to manifest their appreciation of the manifold benefits of living in a land whose climate and soil and resources are unsurpassed, and of having their lots cast in an age when liberty and enlightenment are established on foundations broad and deep, and are the heritage of all who worthily strive. To rise to the full measure of such a sentiment required an undertaking of comprehensive proportions, and the participation of all races and of every clime. Six years have passed since the conception began to assume form. The first year was devoted to arousing the interest of this community and securing the cooperation of the States and Territories of the Purchase. The next two years were spent in enlisting the sympathy of other sections of our own country and in gaining the recognition and assistance of the general government. Three years ago the work of preparation was begun. It has been vigorously prosecuted on every section of the globe. The movement has enlarged in scope from day to day, and taken on more definite shape from year to year. Discouragements were frequent enough, but were never disheartening, and are now all forgotten. We remember only the words of cheer and commendation, the patient consideration given to what was often looked upon as misdirected enthusiasm, but which was persisted in, and almost invariably converted indifference or skepticism into helpful and active interest. The magnitude of the enterprise was never lost sight of by its promoters, but its mammoth proportions constantly increasing as they developed, never for a moment shook the confidence, weakened the energies, or diverted from their well-defined purpose, those who had been entrusted with the responsi-

Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

INVOCATION BEING GIVEN BY REV. A. H. GUNSAULUS,
On Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

bility and the work. To-day you see the consummation of their efforts.

The sincere and helpful interest of the Federal Government, the unanimous co-operation of the States and Territories and Possessions of the United States, the participation of almost every country on the earth, is evidence of the wisdom and thoroughness of the work of exploitation, and establishes unquestionably the universal character of the Exposition.

The magnificent structures whose graceful lines and imposing fronts have had no peer in architecture or design; the entrancing picture that holds your admiring gaze on yonder lagoon and cascades; the delightful vistas that meet you at every turn, the inimitable adaptation of the beauties of nature to the achievements of art, clearly show the skill and judgment that have been exercised in preparing receptacles for the products of the world.

The exhibits of every country and every people, classified as they are in a manner unequalled for clear and competitive comparison, and by a system and in an order that records the development of man and his accomplishments, bear testimony to the advancement of civilization, and show that their arrangement is the result of thoughtful experience, and is for the edification of all who desire to learn.

Has the consummation risen to the full measure of the ambitious plan outlined at the inception of the enterprise? Has the lofty sentiment that inspired the celebration found a realizing embodiment in the picture you behold? Does the exhibition of man's handwork here installed faithfully portray his progress and development? Does this assembling of the best products of all the ages, brought together in friendly rivalry by nationalities and races differing in faith and in habit and ideals, form a correct composite of man's achievements; of the advancement of science; of the thought of the twentieth century? If so, this Universal Exposition is more than an exhibition of products, or even of processes; it is more than a congregating of the grades of civilization, as represented by all races from the primitive to the cultured; it is even more than a symposium of the thought of the thrones, of the student and the moralist. It is all of these combined, and the tout ensemble forms a distinct entity whose impress on the present and influence on the future, are deep and lasting. It will have a place in history more conspicuous than its projectors ever conceived. For more than a generation to come it will be a marker in the accomplishments and progress of man. So THOROUGHLY DOES IT REPRESENT THE WORLD'S CIVILIZATION THAT IF ALL MAN'S OTHER WORKS WERE BY SOME UNSPEAKABLE CATASTROPHE BLOTTED OUT, THE RECORDS HERE ESTABLISHED BY THE ASSEMBLED NATIONS WOULD AFFORD ALL NECESSARY STANDARDS FOR THE REBUILDING OF OUR ENTIRE CIVILIZATION.

By bringing together sections and peoples hitherto remote and unacquainted, and thereby promoting mutual respect, it is a distinct step toward establishing that universal peace for which all right-minded people are striving, and which the Exposition's gifted sculptor has so fittingly typified in the graceful figure that crowns the noble monument at whose base we stand.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in commemoration of the acquisition of an empire by a deed of the pen, salutes the representatives, executive and legislative, of the Federal Government, and tenders most profound thanks for the recognition extended and assistance rendered. It acknowledges obligation to States and Territories and foreign countries for co-operation and contribution, and makes its obeisance to commissioners and exhibitors.

Open ye gates. Swing wide ye portals. Enter herein ye sons of men, and behold the achievements of your race. Learn the lesson here taught and gather from it inspiration for still greater accomplishments.

President Francis then presented Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, saying: "When I tell you that I present to you the man who was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the \$5,000,000 popular subscription, you know without being told that I mean Mr. William H.

Thompson, Treasurer of the Exposition, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings."

Mr. Thompson, with characteristic directness, merely said, when the applause his well-known presence evoked had subsided, "I wish to report that the Committee on Grounds and Buildings has completed its work, and is ready to be discharged. I introduce Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, who will deliver the keys of the Exhibit palaces."

The modest gentleman upon whose shoulders has rested the enormous financial burden of the enterprise, stepped aside to make place for Mr. Taylor, who was the master-mind in the physical construction of the most wonderful Exposition in all history. Surrounded by the beautiful creations of his genius, the palaces, domes, spires, cascades and landscapes, he met the plaudits of an appreciative audience with an inspired eloquence, establishing himself as an orator as well as an architect. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I appreciate the honor that was bestowed upon me by the management of this great Exposition when I was assigned to duty as Chairman of the Commission of Architects that was appointed to express in proper shape their ideas for a development of a scheme for the general picture of this great Fair, the general arrangement and positions of buildings; and the landscape features as a whole, and I feel more than honored by being allowed to associate myself with these architects who were selected to design the mighty structures that adorn these grounds; whose brains guided the facile pencil which gave birth to these structures which we see around us and which form this most beautiful picture.

If time permitted I might dwell upon the skill of the engineers that were in charge of the great physical features of this Fair, the great difficulties that presented themselves; I might tell of the changing of a rugged wooded waste cut with ravines into formal gardens and revetted waterways surrounding the stately palaces; I might tell of the changing of the course of a river that from times to time pours a mighty flood from end to end of the land upon which we stand; I might tell of the laying of miles of drains and pipes and the installation of a fire-fighting system that has never been equaled in the works of the past; I might also tell of that particular engineering skill that has erected the mighty plant that puts life and motion around and about us; that starts into glow the countless lamps that will shine upon this evening's scene; that in a few moments will take the waters of the lagoons, lifting same to the top of yonder hill and pour millions of gallons of water over the beautiful Cascades that lie before you. I might tell of a thousand labors performed, and these men that are before you have done it.

I tender to you these structures, I tender to you these grounds with their hills and dales, and I tender to you this beautiful landscape, all of which is the work of the men that have been assigned by your company to the handling of this undertaking. These men have been faithful and true and have developed a mighty whole with the hope to not only please the millions that will assemble on these grounds, but also impress them with awe at the beauty of these surroundings.

The architect, the artist, the engineer and the artisan, from not only this fair land of our home, but from the ends of the earth, have combined as one in the mighty work to present the beautiful picture which it is hoped will last in the memories of our own and of the strangers within our gates for the years to come, and to these men who have done the work, the credit is due.

Mr. President, at last—THE WORDS OF THE SONG HAVE BEEN SPELLED, THE HARMONY AND THE MUSIC OF THE SONG ITSELF FLOATS IN THE AIR FROM YONDER HILL TOP OVER THE LAND OUT INTO THE SEA AND ECHOES ON THE SHORES OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

Mr. President, I present to you the key to these palaces that surround us.

Upon the conclusion of his address, Mr. Taylor presented to his staff their diplomas, as follows:

Karl Bitter, Chief of Sculpture; George E. Kessler, Chief Landscape Engineer; E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design; E. B. Ellicott, Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer; J. S. Tittle, General Superintendent; R. H. Philips, Chief Civil Engineer.

Mr. Taylor then said: "Mr. President, I present to you the keys to these palaces that surround us," at the same time delivering to President Francis an exquisitely wrought gold key, engraved with the words, "Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Key to the Buildings."

Sousa's Band then rendered Von der Stucken's March, "Louisiana," after which President Francis introduced Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, invested him with his official commission and insignia of office, and formally transferred to him the exhibit palaces.

Mr. Skiff wore on his breast the decorations he had so deservedly earned—the Order of Wassa, those given to the Directors of the Columbian Exposition, and the red and blue button of the French Legion of Honor.

He presented the Chiefs of Departments with their credentials and badges of office, and spoke as follows:

The scene which stretches before us to-day is fairer than that upon which Christian gazed from Delectable Mountain. The ensemble is inspiring to a degree that makes the occasion reverential.

A person must be exalted at such a moment as this; the inauguration of the greatest educational force that has ever made its impress on humanity; the dedication of the world's wisdom to the countless ages.

An Exposition is a vast museum in motion. An Exposition is a collection of exhibits. The genius of an Exposition is the composite exhibitor. The horizon is only slightly broadened when you make the extreme statement that everything within the boundaries of this Exposition is an exhibit, is a manifestation of some thought, is the expression of some genius, is the mark of some triumph, in a world, at a time when the battle of brains is being waged with the greatest intensity.

Ambition, competition, strife and friction are essential to progress. Without these nations would sleep and men would die.

The aggregation of the productiveness of man displayed at this great festival of progress invites a rather contradictory reflection. It both levels and establishes distinction. To me, a most significant fact brought out by the exhibits is the coincidence of advancement on certain distinct lines in sections remote from each other, widely apart in native and acquired attributes; at once denoting the community of thought throughout the world.

It is in the study of the Exposition in detail that the most permanent benefit will come to the individual. The whole picture creates an impression that ennobles the beholder and awakens a sentiment of gratitude that one is permitted to share such a spectacle. But these are impressions, valuable to be sure, but as it is a physiological fact that all strength is derived from the unison of atoms, so it is that students accumulate the greatest general wisdom by mastering elementary facts.

The school, the college, the university stimulate the faculties and improve the intellectual conditions of individuals. The museum improves the social conditions of a community. The Exposition impresses its educational benefactions upon the world. The plan and scope of this Exposition uttered at the inception of the enterprise was consciously intended to give its full expression and ultimate outcome a distinct educative character. The classification itself, the rules and regulations of the Exposition, the selection of the material.

Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woolward.

W. H. THOMPSON, TREASURER OF EXPOSITION,

Turning over Buildings and Introducing Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

NOTE—Mr. Thompson stands to the left, President Francis to his right and Mr. Taylor is seated.

the arrangement of the individual topics, the catalogue, the demonstrations, the provisions for the Jury System, and the incorporation of a co-ordinate Congress, each constitutes an essential factor in giving to this Exposition the elements of the university, the museum, the manual training school, and the library, while over and above it all is the record of the social conditions of mankind, registering not only the culture of the world at this time, but indicating the particular plans along which different peoples may safely proceed, or in fact, have begun to advance towards a still higher development.

The chief of each department stands as the representative of the arts, sciences and industries of the classification pertinent to his task, and in just so far as his judgment and discrimination have comprehended and observed the systematic and carefully developed plan of the division, his services reflect the highest achievement in the products within his control. These exhibits have not been merely received and installed; they have been selected with scientific intent and discrimination.

In conformity with the authority delegated to me by the Executive, I invest the Chiefs of the Division of Exhibits with the insignia of their office, conveying to each of them the full and unreserved acknowledgment of the unexampled manner in which they have discharged the trust reposed in them. I wish in this presence to earnestly thank the Chiefs of the Division of Exhibits for the splendid work they have done for the Exposition, for the cause of education and for the people of these and all times.

Mr. President, I have the honor to hand you a catalogue of the exhibits, with descriptions and locations of the same, in the various Palaces.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Skiff handed to President Francis and to each of his Department Chiefs a catalogue of exhibits.

The "Hymn of the West," written by Edmund Clarence Stedman for the occasion, music by John Knowles Paine, was then sung by a chorus of four hundred voices. The beautiful hymn is as follows:

HYMN OF THE WEST.

World's Fair, St. Louis, 1901.

O Thou, whose glorious orbs on high
Engird the earth with splendor round,
From out Thy secret place draw nigh
The courts and temples of this ground;
Eternal Light,
Fill with Thy might
These domes that in Thy purpose grew,
And lift a nation's heart anew!

Illumine Thou each pathway here,
To show the marvels God hath wrought
Since first Thy people's chief and seer
Looked up with that prophetic thought,
Bade Time unroll
The fateful scroll,
And empire unto Freedom gave
From cloudland height to tropic wave.

Poured through the gateways of the North
Thy mighty rivers join their tide,
And on the wings of morn sent forth
Their mists the far-off peaks divide.
By Thee unsealed,
The mountains yield
Ores that the wealth of Ophir shame,
And gems enwrought of seven-hued flame.

Lo, through what years the soil hath lain
At thine own time to give increase—
The greater and the lesser grain,
The ripening boll, the myriad fleece!
Thy creatures graze
Appointed ways;
League after league across the land
The ceaseless herds obey Thy hand.

Thou, whose high archways shine most clear
Above the plenteous western plain,
Thine ancient tribes from round the sphere
To breathe its quickening air are fain;
And smiles the sun
To see made one
Their brood throughout Earth's greenest
space.

Land of the new and lordlier race!

1901. —Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Music by John K. Paine, of Harvard University.
Copyright, 1901, by Robert Allan Reid.

Mayor Rolla Wells, the steadfast friend of the Exposition, was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

Twenty-eight years ago there was inaugurated in the City of Philadelphia the Centennial Exposition, in commemoration of the completion of the first century of our national existence. Remarkable had been the growth of this country during that period. Three millions of people grown to forty-three millions; thirteen colonies enlarged to thirty-seven States. Seventeen years later, in line with still greater progress, that wonderful white city—the Columbian Exposition—opened its gates to the admiration of the world.

Now, on this thirtieth day of April, nineteen hundred and four, we are assembled to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of that historical achievement—the purchase of the Louisiana Territory; and as evidence of greater maturity, we are celebrating as eighty millions of united Americans, occupying forty-five prosperous States and five territories. Among this number are the States which are located within the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase, the chief city of which is the City of St. Louis, which I have the honor of representing on this memorable occasion. St. Louis, enveloped in the romance of the past under the successive peaceful sovereignty of the Indian, the Spanish, and the French—now a typical American city, the Mecca of mankind from all nations of the globe.

One hundred years ago this locality was a mere trading post. But eighty-two years have elapsed since St. Louis was incorporated into a city. Now, with a population of seven hundred thousand, it is fourth in rank, and the commercial center of the United States. Well may we be satisfied with its past record; well may we have pride in the promotion of this Universal Exposition in honor of the Louisiana Purchase, through which this city owes its existence. Many and great were the difficulties in the path of the enterprise—hours of uncertainty and discouragement. Now that the task is well done and the hour of opening near at hand, all hail to the civic pride of our people! All hail to the public spirit and indomitable energy of President David R. Francis and associates, under whose guidance this Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been consummated, for the enlightenment and pleasure of us all!

We bid a most cordial welcome to all nations. We thank our national and state governments; we thank the rulers of foreign countries; we thank the individual exhibitors, for the honor conferred upon our municipality through their participation in this Exposition. Above all, we reverently acknowledge the kind favor of Heaven, which has so smiled upon this our great undertaking.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, President of the National Commission, was the next speaker. His address follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—An act of the Congress of the United States, approved March 3, 1901, gave national recognition to the Exposition we this day open to the public. By appropriating \$5,000,000 in aid of the project Congress expressed the nation's approval of the proposal to fittingly celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the great historic event the Exposition is intended to commemorate. The

President was authorized to appoint a commission of nine persons to perform certain functions and to symbolize the continuous solicitude of the government for the success of the Exposition. The actual management was intrusted to a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri. The weakness of divided authority was wisely obviated by vesting in the corporation, commonly known as "The Exposition Company," masterful power, and by restricting the National Commission to functions chiefly ministerial. The substantial lodgment of sole power and responsibility in the private corporation has safeguarded progress against the friction inseparable from dual management.

To the directors and officers of the Exposition Company is due full and undivided credit for what has been, and what may be achieved for the Exposition by unhindered executive power.

By joint action of the National Commission and the company, the work of women in connection with the Exposition has been placed in charge of a Board of Lady Managers, appointed under authority of law. The friendly disposition of the National Government has been steadfast from the beginning. With cheerful alacrity, time for preparation was extended one year by Congress upon the request of the company, and a loan of \$1,600,000 was made by the present Congress to meet all the obligations of the Exposition up to this day of opening. If to the original appropriation of \$5,000,000 be added this loan, and the amount directly and indirectly expended and authorized by the government for construction and official exhibits upon the Fair grounds is taken into account, it will be found that financially the United States is to-day concerned in the Exposition to the extent of nearly \$15,000,000; thus practically duplicating in this celebration the price paid for the Louisiana Territory one hundred years ago. But happily the influence of the general government has not been confined to financial aid. In the act of 1901, Congress authorized the President of the United States to invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the proposed celebration. In the exercise of that authority on the 20th day of August, 1901, the venerated President, McKinley, formally proclaimed the international character of the Exposition, concluding the proclamation in these words:

"And in the name of the government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization."

The helpful spirit of President McKinley's invitation has pervaded every act of President Roosevelt in his relations to the Exposition.

The consular and diplomatic forces of the United States were inspired by the President and his able Secretary of State, to exert themselves within the limits of official propriety to excite international interest in this event.

On Dedication Day our Chief Magistrate and his only living predecessor honored the occasion by personal presence and words of reassurance. Upon no like civic event in the world's history has any nation bestowed such conspicuous countenance and substantial favor as the Government of the United States has freely given to this Exposition.

The cordial and almost universal response of the nations is flattering to the people of the whole country, and we greet them as our visiting neighbors and friends.

Our home folks of the State, Territories and Districts of the Union have combined to honor this occasion on a scale of unexpected generosity.

Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

DIRECTOR OF WORKS ISAAC S. TAYLOR,
Delivering Address Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

This unrivaled representation of peoples and governments from abroad and the large home participation, places upon the Exposition management a weight of responsibility, which, like the Exposition itself, is unprecedented. With justice, courtesy, fair play and hospitality as watchwords, from the gatekeeper up to the President of the company, all will be well.

From comparison of productions potent ideas destined to affect the future of the world will be evolved. Material progress everywhere will surely be heightened and strengthened in consequence.

From the commingling of people social forces will be set in motion laden with far-reaching results.

The ancient civilization of Asia with its blending of the poetic, picturesque and tragic is to here abide face to face for months with the young, vigorous and aggressive civilization of the West. The stalwart man of Patagonia will greet his distant kinsman, the diminutive Esquimaux. The Filipino will meet the American at home, and each will learn to know the other better. The provincial spirit will everywhere yield to the broader view. From every quarter of the globe bright minds will here meet to enjoy a brief, but effective post-graduate course in a school of universal knowledge, to which all the peoples of the earth contribute.

The Exposition management and the City of St. Louis stand not alone under a sense of obligation to those who participate in this celebration, but all the people of the great Louisiana Purchase unite in recognizing the compliment, not only national, but international in character, paid to them and their achievements.

It is to be hoped that every one visiting the Exposition will find time and opportunity after departing from these grounds to take a survey of the commonwealths that have grown up in the wilderness territory of one hundred years ago. Lonely wastes and savage powers have yielded place to peaceful, law-abiding and prosperous communities throughout the area of the purchase. Everywhere the visitor will encounter friendly, hospitable people ready in true western fashion to greet the stranger as a friend.

In the name of the National Commission I extend to those who are here and to those who are to come a hearty greeting.

Sen. Carter was followed by United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Visiting Committee representing the United States Senate, who spoke as follows:

Accepting the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company the Senate of the United States responds through its committee and joins with its greetings and congratulations in these formal opening ceremonies.

The occasion that brings us here has no parallel in the history of the nations. If we consider the event that is now to be commemorated, we find that no domain like that of the Louisiana Purchase ever before passed by peaceful means from beneath the flag of one nation to the sovereignty of another. A territory of more than a million square miles in area, extending from the British possessions on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the banks of the Mississippi to the lofty crests of the Rocky Mountains, was added to the dominion of the young republic.

Its development and growth in population and material resources since the purchase have been the marvel of the nineteenth century.

Where a population of less than 100,000 dwelt at the time of the transfer, to-day may be found the homes of more than 15,000,000 of our people.

Great as has been this increase, still greater has been its growth in resources and productions. Its soil has yielded rich harvests of marvelous abundance; its mineral treasures have greatly enhanced the wealth of the nation.

Manufactures, varied and extensive, have contributed their full share to the world's productions, and commerce has crowded the railway lines with loaded cars and burdened the steamboats upon all its rivers.

Under our flag cities, towns and hamlets have here sprung up as if by magic, where, before, the land they occupy was unpeopled and unknown.

What a wondrous transformation! Yet the century during which it was accomplished has barely passed, and the glorious work of building up this mighty empire has only just begun.

To Jefferson, to Livingston and to Monroe, belongs the undying honor of securing this vast domain for the American people, and on the brightest pages of our country's history is inscribed the treaty which they consummated with the great Napoleon.

A treaty that opened the way for still further acquisitions and an expansion which continued until our western boundary passed beyond the mountains, the valleys and the plains and extended to the shores of the Pacific.

Our country, thus broadened, became as wide as the continent and in later times our flag is found waving over the gold fields of Alaska and over the distant tropical islands of our new possessions.

This day marks the beginning of the grandest, most varied and most extensive exposition the world has ever seen.

The progress of mankind, ever directed toward loftier planes of thought and achievement, is here illustrated.

Our own States, Territories and Districts, and foreign lands, the most liberal and advanced, have brought here the latest and most valuable proofs of their triumphs in art, science and in those manifold industries that give profit and occupation to capital and labor.

Here has been created in a brief period of time an imperial city, with palaces of beauty and grandeur, with attractions of marvelous and surpassing interest, and with object lessons that will leave their impress on the present and become an incentive and inspiration for future generations.

This Exposition, favored by the late President McKinley, whose invitation to participate therein was extended to foreign lands, and inaugurated by President Roosevelt, who will employ the power of electricity at the nation's capital to set in motion the machinery here installed, will crown with fitting honor the event we now commemorate.

It will, as we are already assured, prove worthy of this beautiful and historic City of St. Louis and of the great State of Missouri, with its unmeasured resources, and it will add another triumph to the glorious achievements of the men and women who dwell in this favored land.

Such expositions indicate the different stages in the progressive march of the human race. They invite, to a share in the honors they bestow, the enterprise and inventive genius of all the nations and they provide the broadest and highest means of education, supplementing in no small degree the work of the college and university.

They are the harbingers and promoters of peace and as such they merit and receive the support and approbation of the wise and patriotic men and women of every land.

Where else with greater reason and propriety could such an exposition be held than in our own country, now at peace with all the world, and commemorating an event whose importance and far-reaching consequences can not even now be realized and understood?

Where else, with stronger assurances of success could this great enterprise be undertaken than in this city, on the banks of the Mississippi, and among the prosperous millions who are here building up a splendid empire and who have added to our victorious flag so many imperishable stars?

Proudly do we hail this day and this glorious occasion and gladly do we unite with every lover of our country and her blessed institutions in bidding God speed to this great Exposition.

Hon. James A. Tawney, of the Visiting Committee of the National House of Representatives, was then introduced by President Francis as "Mr. Tawney of the Louisiana Purchase," in grateful recognition of his inestimable services on all occasions in behalf of the Exposition, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—The occasion on which we have assembled to-day is one of rare and monumental interest. It is crowded with patriotic pride in the achievement here commemorated, and overflows with exultant anticipation of greater glory yet to come.

Those who conceived and accomplished this marvelous result as a means of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana may well feel proud of their magnificent success. As a member of the Congress of the United States that authorized and aided it, and speaking in behalf of one branch of that body, I will say that, not only as members of Congress, but as citizens of the United States, we share with them their just pride and are profoundly grateful for their efficient effort and labor in the work they have accomplished. In the celebration of no event in our national life has the Congress of the United States and the Government been more liberal. This liberality of the Government is equaled, too, by the generous and patriotic aid contributed by the city and people of St. Louis, by all but two of the States of the Union, and by every civilized nation on earth. In the amount expended, in the number of States and nations participating in this centennial anniversary of our acquisition of that vast domain, of which the City of St. Louis is the metropolis, this Exposition surpasses anything of the kind heretofore attempted anywhere in the world. To our sister nations, for their generous and enthusiastic response to the invitation on behalf of our government to participate in this commemoration, extended by the late President McKinley, we are deeply grateful. The extent to which this friendly meeting of all nations upon these grounds, in good-natured rivalry, where they will exhibit of their resources, their skill in art and manufacture, and of those things which best typify and illustrate the results of their civilized, progress and material development, will contribute more to universal peace and happiness throughout all the world than any previous international event.

Out of the womb of the world's military and civil convulsions have been born many great events—events made glorious by the victories of military and civil heroes. Under their ennobling influences and actuated by a lofty patriotism and a high appreciation of noble deeds, nations, in the past, have assembled to appropriately commemorate them and honor the memory of those by whom they were achieved, but never before in the history of the world have all the nations of the earth assembled, as they are here congregated, to celebrate the achievement and honor the memory of civil or military heroes.

For the first time in the world's history men stand here to-day in the presence of a spectacle, the like of which has never been conceived by the mind or wrought by the hand of man.

In design, in execution, in the beauty and grandeur of its full completion, it surpasses anything of the kind human eye has ever looked upon. In a word it is the world's exhibit of nineteen centuries of human progress. It has been gathered from every land and every part of the habitable globe to commemorate that matchless and patriotic achievement wrought a century ago by Thomas Jefferson, who, as the President of a feeble republic, taking advantage of the necessities of Napoleon and the aggressive designs of Great Britain, wrested from both an empire greater in area than the territory plucked from the British crown by the Revolutionary War.

Rightfully does this event claim a place in the history and in the hearts of the American people by the side of that memorable declaration, which, on July 4, 1776, rang out from the belfry tower of Liberty Hall, like the clarion notes of a trumpet, to the people of all nations as proclaiming the immortal principles of universal liberty, individual worth and the inherent rights and dignity of man.

The declaration of July 4, 1776, gave us national independence and political liberty. The acquisition of the territory of Louisiana safeguarded both, and, in addition, gave us international freedom and the power to protect ourselves and the republics to the south of us from foreign aggression or territorial aggrandizement.

When measured by the life of nations, it has enabled us in the short space of one century to grow and expand from infancy to full manhood and commanding importance, until to-day we are not only a world power, but in peace and war, in the arts and sciences, in productive industry and economic organization, in the wisdom and beneficence of our laws and institutions, and in all things essential to national leadership, we have

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DIRECTOR FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, OF DIVISION OF EXHIBITS,
Delivering his Address on Opening Day, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographie Co.

Mr. MICHEL LAGRAVE, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL REPRESENTING FRANCE,
Making address Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

justly won, and proudly, though modestly, occupy a foremost place among our sister nations.

In no country, under no government, by no people on earth could this marvelous result have been achieved save by the American people under the freedom of their institutions, the inspiration of liberty, and the influences of Christian civilization.

The next on the speaking programme was Mr. Albino R. Nuncio, Commissioner-General for Mexico, and Dean of the Foreign Commissioners, who, in a few words, gracefully yielded to the Commissioner-General of France, M. Michel Lagrave, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS BY ALBINO R. NUNCIO.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Directors—I recognize the honor that you have bestowed upon me in calling me to speak in behalf of the Foreign Commissioners. Please accept my thanks for the said honor, but in consideration that one of the countries that are represented in this grand Fair has great historical connection with the past that we are commemorating to-day, I think it is right to leave the place to the representative of that country. Therefore, I will have the honor to

introduce to you Monsieur Michel Lagrave, Commissioner General of France, who at the same time is the second in rank, and who will speak on behalf of the Foreign Exhibitors.

But before I introduce that gentleman, I wish to tell you in behalf of the Mexican Government, on behalf of the Mexican National Commission, of whom I am the head, that we all hope that this great Exposition may be crowned with great success. You people of the United States, and especially of St. Louis, should be proud of this grand and glorious enterprise. And now, as I said before, I will have the honor to introduce Monsieur Lagrave.

ADDRESS BY M. MICHEL LAGRAVE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—My first duty is to express to my colleague, Mr. Albino R. Nuncio, Commissioner General for Mexico, my most sincere thanks for the great honor conferred by him upon France and her representative in transferring to me his prerogative of addressing you in the name of all the foreign nations.

I desire to ask him to convey to the Government of Mexico and particularly to President Porfirio Diaz, an expression of the friendly feelings and the gratitude of the government of the Republic of France.

It is, accordingly, to-day my pleasant duty to thank the United States for the wide and generous hospitality offered by them to all nations of the world. I am quite sure that I interpret the sentiment not only of all my colleagues, the General Commissioners, but also of all the foreign governments represented here. If I begin by expressing our tribute of respects to the President of the United States, and I beg the Honorable Wm. H. Taft, the Secretary of War, to convey to President Roosevelt, whom he represents, the feelings of respect which we hold for the President in person and for the Government of the United States.

I desire also to thank in the name of the Foreign Commissions, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States so well represented by the honorable gentlemen before you, Messrs. Henry E. Burnham and James R. Tawney, for the kindness with which the Government at Washington has complied with the desires of the foreign countries which are participating in the St. Louis Exposition. We are extremely thankful to these assemblies that they so readily voted on the occasion of this Exposition the laws which insure the protection of industrial property and facilitate the sale of our products after the Exposition. It is our fondest hope that the good disposition which the Congress of the United States has shown will have further occasion to display itself and that it will contribute powerfully towards the development of commercial intercourse between all the countries of the world and the United States.

But I must first thank the Government and the authorized representatives of the American people who sanctioned this great enterprise. I must also express my deepest gratitude to the City of St. Louis which offers to-day to the world such a generous hospitality and so unprecedented a display.

Allow me, therefore, to express to the elected representatives of the City of St. Louis, Mayor Rolla Wells, our appreciation for the efforts he has made to receive in a fitting manner the representatives of the whole world and for the warm and cordial welcome of the people of this city.

Your efforts, Mr. Mayor, will not be without fruit and as I told you when you did me the honor of calling upon me a few days ago, I renew the assurance that the reception that you have prepared for us insures an exceptional place in the City of St. Louis among the cities of the world, renowned for the charm of their hospitality.

Established under the auspices of the Government of the United States, encouraged by the efforts of the City of St. Louis and its people, the Exposition was bound to have a great success.

But in order to attain that success, it was necessary to overcome a thousand difficulties, and for that was needed all the energy and the prestige of the man of action whom you so wisely placed at the head of that enterprise.

The rare good fortune of this country is, that it has been able to find, on all occasions, men fitted for the tasks which they are called upon to perform. The American people so full of noble initiative have always known how to discover and elevate the man whom the need of the hour demands.

Since the days of that wonderful man, that genius whose equals are rarely found in the history of the world, the immortal Washington, to whom the task of directing and insuring the destinies of the United States was entrusted more than a century.

On the threshold of the twentieth century your country has also succeeded in finding the man who was to carry successfully through this imposing manifestation of the labors of peace. You have been able to produce a citizen, elevate him to the highest offices and prepare him thus for the complex and difficult task of carrying through successfully an undertaking which the whole world admires.

Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.
 SENATOR THOS. H. CARTER, CHAIRMAN NATIONAL COMMISSION, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION,
 Speaking, Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.
 U. S. SENATOR HENRY E. BURNHAM,
 Speaking, Opening Day Ceremonies World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

It is, therefore, a very grateful task, the value of which I fully appreciate, to publicly pay my tribute, on behalf of all the nations of the world to the man whose name is on all lips, President David R. Francis.

It can be said that he has won a name and the sympathies not only of his compatriots who are unanimous in proclaiming his talent, his energy and his worth, but also of the foreigners who appreciate in the highest degree his courtesy, his ability and his consummate tact.

I may be allowed to refer here to the triumphal journey which he took through Europe last year and the manner in which he was received.

First His Majesty King Edward VII. of England, represented here by my eminent colleague and friend, Colonel Watson, gave him a warm and most cordial reception.

Next came His Majesty the Emperor William of Germany, whose distinguished representative, my colleague, Dr. Lewald, could bear testimony to the sentiments which His Majesty personally entertains towards President Francis. And I must not omit the particularly friendly welcome he received in Brussels from His Majesty, King Leopold, who is so well represented here by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Carlier.

Then it was the President of the French Republic, Mr. Emile Loubet, who with his characteristic affability, had several interviews with President Francis, of which he no doubt preserves a most pleasant recollection.

Furthermore, you are well aware of the alacrity with which French commercial circles responded to the invitation which he addressed to them, and I can assure you that France will never make a greater effort than that which she has made in the case of the St. Louis Exposition.

All the executive heads of the nations of the World have made it a point to express to President Francis the feelings of admiration and esteem for the great work at the head of which he has been placed.

Thanks to President Francis and his devoted fellow workers, Messrs. Skiff and Taylor, thanks also to the directors of the Exposition, this wonderful display will certainly have its record in the annals of the world.

We can assert, with no fear of a denial that it will never be surpassed. Never will it be possible hereafter to concentrate, on any point of the globe, more energy, more good will than have been exhibited here during these four years. I can assure you that the Exposition which is to be opened to-day in this city will have in the hearts of all those who have been associated with it, a remembrance that will be imperishable.

At Philadelphia in 1876, the United States celebrated the anniversary of their independence. At Chicago, in 1893, was commemorated the fourth centenary of the discovery of America. At St. Louis it has been the design of this great country to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory.

Without overstepping the limits of the part which devolves upon me to-day, I may, I am sure as the representative of France, be allowed to express my particular appreciation of the purpose entertained by the United States on this occasion, entitled as I feel to recall on this memorable day the treaty of April 30, 1803, by which the First Consul of the French Republic, being anxious to give a significant token of his friendly feelings towards the United States conceded to them in full sovereignty and forever the whole extent of the Louisiana Territory.

And this is how Bonaparte expressed himself regarding this transfer, in a private conversation with his Minister Barbe Marbois, who quotes it in his *Memoires*:

"The Americans," said Bonaparte, "ask me for one city only, but I prefer they should have the whole of Louisiana, for it appears to me that in the hands of this rising power the territory thus ceded will be more useful to the political and even to the commercial interests of France."

Time has made a reality of Bonaparte's predictions. Yes, Louisiana has prospered marvel-

ously under the tutelage of the United States. Yes, she has become a beautiful and flourishing land which has opened to France as well as to all other nations a rich field for commercial enterprise and it is but just to commend the enterprise and energy of the people of the United States, those men of bold and undaunted mind whose will knows no obstacles.

This country has drawn to itself the most gifted men of the older peoples of the world, and if to-day we, the representatives of foreign nations and more particularly of the old nations of Europe are happy to rejoice with you in your prosperity, we are also proud to realize that we have somewhat contributed to it, sending some of the best among our children.

I most sincerely congratulate the organizers of this Exposition for having given all the countries in the civilized world such a marvelous opportunity to be brought more closely together morally and materially on the grounds of peaceful effort and friendly emulation.

In the name of the nations of the world, which are represented here, I express my thanks to the people of the United States for their cordial hospitality.

Mr. Edward H. Harriman, President of the New York World's Fair Commission, next spoke on behalf of the Domestic Exhibitors. After briefly complimenting the President and Directors of the Exposition, he said:

Our "Domestic Exhibitors" could have no higher testimonial than that furnished by the magnificent buildings and grounds of this Exposition. We have here combined in brilliant variety the charms and beauties of garden, forest, lake and stream, embellished by these splendid structures, forming an harmonious whole certainly not equalled by any former Exposition. All credit is due the President and Directors whose intelligence and untiring labors have conquered all obstacles and brought this World's Fair to a most auspicious and successful opening. One can not view the result of their labors without being deeply impressed with the magnitude of their undertaking, and when we consider the exhibits which have been assembled within these grounds, we are led irresistibly to an appreciation of the multitude of forces which contributed to this great work, and particularly to the co-operation which must have existed to produce the result before us.

I have the honor on this occasion to speak for our "Domestic Exhibitors." They are well represented by their works before you, and by these works you can know them.

These exhibits represent in concrete form the artistic and industrial development of this country, and in viewing them one can not but be impressed with the great improvement in the conditions affecting our material and physical welfare, and with the corresponding advancement in our intellectual and esthetic life.

Let us consider for a moment the processes by which this result has been reached. We have here collected the products of our artistic, scientific and industrial life. The raw materials of the farm, the vineyard, the mine and the forest have been transformed by the skilled artisan, the artist and the architect into the finished products before you. By the co-operation of all these resources, of all these activities, of all these workers, this result has been accomplished. From the felling of the trees in the forest, the tilling of the soil, and the mining of the ore, through all the steps and processes required to produce from the raw material, the complicated machine or the costly fabric, there must have been co-operation, and all incongruous elements and resistant forces must have been eliminated or overcome.

The chief factor, therefore, which has contributed to these results is the co-operation of all our people. The first law of our civilization is the co-operation of all individuals to improve the conditions of life. By division of labor each individual is assigned to or takes his special part in our social organization. This specialization of labor has become most minute. Not only is this true in scientific and philosophic research, in professional and business life, but in the simplest and

earliest occupations of men, such as the tilling of the soil, the specialist is found bringing to the aid of his industry, expert and scientific knowledge.

In primeval life the individual, with his own hands, supplied almost all his needs, but now his personal effort contributes directly little, if anything, thereto. He now satisfies his wants from many and diverse sources, giving in exchange the products of his special work.

Thus, modern society has become a complicated organization or machine which can only move when all its parts harmonize, and which is obstructed or breaks down when any of these refuse to co-operate or perform its special function.

It needs no argument to show that what we have accomplished was possible only through each individual doing his part, through depending on others to do theirs, through co-operation. By remaining independent of others, man must have continued in the savage state. He has found it possible to improve his condition only by co-operating with others, and by becoming dependent upon others. He sees, the first law of civilization, "co-operation."

The needs of our modern life require large undertakings, too great for the efforts or resources of any one man. Such enterprises must, necessarily, be supported by the combined efforts of many. Modern transportation, without which our national development and progress must have been greatly retarded, furnishes a notable instance of this. For example, it would have been practically impossible to assemble the materials and exhibits which make up this Exposition under the transportation conditions of but a few years ago.

Within the limits of these grounds we find people from every country and the products of every clime. Indeed, these modern highways have almost made the whole world a neighborhood, and who will say that they should not be improved and the cost of transportation lessened, so that the benefits now realized may be enlarged and multiplied?

Within the present generation vast improvements have been made in railway transportation. It was impossible to supply the needs of our commerce by the railways originally constructed and operated. It became necessary, not only to reconstruct and re-equip these lines, but to bring them under uniform methods of management, all of which were possible only by the combination and unification of original short lines of railway into systems each under one management or control, and this in turn was possible only by the combination of capital.

Formerly the management of short lines of railway was vested in the person of one officer with autocratic power over his subordinates. Now, the affairs of large railroad systems are administered by an organization of officers, each peculiarly fitted by education and experience for the administration of his particular department. Through co-operation of these officers large economies are effected, service improved and its cost lessened, benefits which, in the end, always inure to the public.

Why should not the present means of transportation be still further improved by similar methods?

The combination of different railways should be regulated by law. So far as may be necessary the public interest should be protected by law, but in so far as the law obstructs such combinations without public benefits, it is unwise and prejudicial to the public interest.

It is not my purpose to enter upon a discussion of the questions which may be propounded concerning this subject, but rather to emphasize the important and leading factor of co-operative effort in all the affairs of life, and in taking railway transportation as furnishing the best example, perhaps, of the necessity of co-operation, not only upon the part of capital, but between employer and employe, may I not properly insist upon the further co-operation of the governments, both State and National. Are we not all interested in insisting that in so far as it may be necessary to control by law this important subject, such laws shall be co-operative and helpful, and not obstructive or destructive.

Anyone familiar with this subject knows that the public interests have been best subserved, so

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CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. TAWNEY,
Delivering Address Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

MAYOR ROLLA WELLS OF ST. LOUIS,
Delivering Address Opening Day Ceremonies World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

the organization and completion of such an enterprise as this, can pay a proper tribute of praise to those who have erected this grand monument to the progress of man.

When Mr. Taft had concluded, the most impressive of all the incidents of the ceremonies took place. The time had now come for the President of the United States to formally open the Exposition by pressing the key of the telegraph instrument which would release the mighty machinery which would send the thrill of life and motion into the great exhibition. While President Francis stood at the base of the Louisiana Purchase Monument in St. Louis with his finger on the golden key, President Roosevelt was in a similar attitude in the famous East Room in the White House in Washington. Surrounding him was a notable company assembled to witness the unique ceremony—the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Countries, the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Frye, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Cannon, and scores of other dignitaries.

At 12:45 p. m., the following dispatch was sent by President Francis to Washington from the station at the Louisiana Purchase Monument:

President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, presents his compliments to the President of the United States, and begs to say that the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition await the pleasure of President Roosevelt, who is to transmit the electrical energy which is to unfurl the flags and start the machinery of the great Exposition.

President Roosevelt then spoke to the assembled guests in the White House as follows:

I have received from the Exposition grounds the statement that the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition awaits the pressing of the button which is to transmit the electric energy which is to unfurl the flags and start the machinery of the Exposition.

I wish now to greet all present, especially the representatives of the foreign nations here represented, in the name of the American people, and to thank these representatives for the parts their several countries have taken in being represented in this centennial anniversary of the greatest step in the movement which transformed the American republic from a small Confederacy of States lying along the Atlantic seaboard to a continental nation.

ALL WILL BE REPRESENTED.

This Exposition is primarily intended to show the progress in the industry, the science and the art, not only of the American nation, but of all other nations, in the great and wonderful century which has just closed. Every department of human activity will be represented there, and perhaps I may be allowed, as honorary president of the athletic association, which, under European management, started to revive the memory of the Olympic games, to say that I am glad that in addition to paying proper heed to the progress of industry, of science, of art, we have also paid proper heed to the development of athletic pastimes, which are useful in themselves, which are useful as showing that it is wise for nations to be able to relax as well as work.

I greet you all. I appreciate your having come here on this occasion, and in the presence of you, representing the American government and the governments of the foreign nations, I here open the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

President Roosevelt then touched the key that flashed the order to open the Exposition at St. Louis, at 1:45½ p. m. It was the same golden key that had performed like services on other notable occasions. It had been used by President Cleveland in starting the machinery of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Coincident with President Roosevelt's touch a battery of artillery thundered a National salute.

At 1:06 o'clock, p. m., St. Louis time, President Roosevelt's signal reached President Francis, and as the latter lifted up his hands and declared the Exposition open, ten thousand flags fluttered from their masts, the fountains of the deep were unloosed, and from the caverns of Festival Hall the waters leaped and sent their roaring torrents down the cascades; the whirl of mighty machinery became the song of hundreds of motors and engines, two hundred thousand voices and scores of bands made the welkin ring, and the greatest Exposition on earth was open.

The following congratulatory telegrams were then read, and the proceedings were declared at an end:

To the President of the United States: In response to the signal flashed by the President of the United States, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been opened. The sky is cloudless. The people assembled fill the great plaza. The grounds and buildings are complete. The exhibits are in order. Nothing has occurred to mar this most auspicious occasion. In behalf of the Exposition, I wish to express to the chief executive of the nation our most sincere thanks for the honor done in formally opening the Exposition.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The reply of President Roosevelt was as follows:

Honorable David R. Francis, St. Louis: I congratulate you and your associates on this memorable occasion. I wish well to all for the success of the great enterprise, and on behalf of the American people I greet the representatives of foreign countries who have come here to co-operate with us in celebrating in an appropriate fashion the one hundredth anniversary of the great event which turned us into a continental nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

This history of the opening ceremonies would be incomplete without some mention of the parade of the dwellers on the Pike. In this unique procession were the representatives of nearly all the nations of the earth, civilized and barbarian. The variety, brilliancy and strangeness of the costumes and personal adornments lent color and picturesqueness to this greatest of all carnivals.

The remainder of the day was spent by the joyous crowds in visiting places of interest and getting acquainted with "the lay of the land." Distinguished guests were regaled at banquets, and the high officials made happy with congratulatory telegrams from all over the world.

The celebration in no sense exaggerates the importance of the historic occasion or magnifies the Exposition. Both deserve the appreciation they have received. The Exposition is all and more than has ever been claimed for it by the wildest enthusiast. It cannot be compared with other Expositions. Its extent, its beauty, its inconceivable educational excellence, its illustration of pro-

cesses, its assemblage of the best products of the world, its wonderful representation in the fields of anthropology and ethnology, its every feature stands pre-eminent, incontestible, and without a rival in all the past. It silences the tongues of doubting Thomases, and the pessimist stands abashed. It deserves the rapture of the sanguine and the generous.

Here on the banks of the Mississippi River, in the whilom wilderness of a century ago, stands the epitome of the whole world's progress, the allegory of the achievements of all the ages.

It is the pride of the United States, the pantheon of the fame of the builders, and the apotheosis of the City of St. Louis.

Among the congratulatory messages received by President Francis were the following:

From AMBASSADOR McCORMICK, at St. Petersburg: "My best wishes and hearty sympathy are with you today in the opening of the St. Louis Exposition, celebrating as it does one of the great events in our history and recalling the name and work of one of our great patriots."

From W. I. BUCHANAN, formerly Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, London: "Regards all and good luck."

From JUSTIN HUNTLY McARTHUR, London: "Congratulations."

From H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, President of the Columbian Exposition, from Chicago: "Appreciating the heroic work you have done and the obstacles you have overcome, and knowing the supreme satisfaction and joy that must be yours today, I wish to tender my hearty congratulations. May the culmination of your great achievement place your Exposition in the front rank."

From H. L. CROSS, President of the Arkansas Press Association, Bentonville, Ark.: "The press of Arkansas congratulates you and your untiring colleagues upon this the opening day of the grandest Exposition the world has known."

From FENIMORE CHATTERTON, Governor of Wyoming: "Wyoming, from the mountain tops, signals a glad greeting to the people of the plain and congratulates Missouri upon the opening of the Fair. It means much to all within the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase and will teach the world a lesson in the possibilities of progress, development and prosperity."

From MANUEL L. DIAZ, Secretary of Agriculture of Cuba: "Warmest congratulations. Best wishes, full success."

Mr. Ferdinand Peck, who was Vice-President of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and who was later the Commissioner-General for the United States at Paris, witnessed the opening ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and expressed himself concerning the great work as follows:

The present World's Fair is much further advanced on this, the opening day, than was Paris, and it is about as far advanced as Chicago was at the same comparative time. I can freely say that this Exposition is on a more colossal scale than any previous Exposition. The buildings are larger, the exhibits more complete and the grounds larger than any the world has ever seen.

If any citizen of the United States—man, woman or child—remains away from this Exposition when he can possibly attend, he is committing a crime.

The architecture of the Chicago Exposition might possibly be admired more than this by the one who leans to the severe in architecture. Here the buildings are much more ornate than there.

In presenting her Exposition St. Louis is keeping fully abreast of the times. In the eleven

PRINCE PU LUN AND SUITE,
In Attendance at Opening Day Ceremonies, April 30th, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

DISTINGUISHED DIGNITARIES REPRESENTING FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
Reading from left to right: Carlos A. M. R. Ferreira, Secretary Portugal Commission; Vilemte de Pedraeva, Assistant Commissioner-General, Portugal; Cincinnato da Costa, Commissioner-General, Portugal; Gerritt H. Ten Broek, Commissioner for Netherlands; M. Vauthier, Belgian Commission; Dikran Khan Kelekian, Commissioner-General for Persia; Willy Martens, Secretary Holland Commission.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

JEFFERSON GUARDS IN THEIR NEW UNIFORMS, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

years that have elapsed since the Chicago Fair wonderful strides have been made in every line, and every step is faithfully recorded in your exhibit palaces. You have made a show here that Chicago could not have made, for the things shown here did not exist then.

Nineteen of the men who made this Exposition were on my staff in Paris, from Mr. Skiff down, and they have covered themselves with glory. Besides the Expositions I have mentioned, I have represented the State of Illinois at Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha, and I state unequivocally that the world has never seen anything so valuable, so educational, so magnificent as this, and, I repeat, it would be a crime to miss it.

A local newspaper interviewed a number of distinguished visitors, who testified to their appreciation of the Exposition, its magnitude and its beauty, as follows:

PRINCE PU LUN: "A glimpse of the rising sun! It typifies all that is grand in this life or the next."

WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War: "The greatness of the Exposition prohibits me doing it justice in a few sentences. Without a more detailed inspection I cannot compare the Louisiana Purchase Exposition with others, but, judging from general appearances, I doubt not that it will prove to be the paragon of Expositions, fulfilling abundantly the promises of this opening day."

GOVERNOR PEABODY, of Colorado: "We Coloradoans rarely admit that there is anything more beautiful than our mountains, but I, for one, am forced to admit that the World's Fair exceeds in beauty and grandeur our lofty peaks clad in snow, our rich valleys and our impressive ranges."

COLONEL WATSON, the British Royal High Commissioner: "I believe this will go down into history as the greatest of world's expositions. It is beyond the power of words to describe."

CHARLES S. SPRAGUE, Secretary of the Senate of the Colorado Legislature: "The World's Fair is a conjure city. It seems impossible to believe that it was conceived and builded by men. It impresses one as something brought into being by magic."

GOVERNOR DOCKERY: "The opening ceremonies were the most inspiring I have ever witnessed. Providence was kind to us in giving us an ideal day. The success of the Exposition is assured, and I am convinced that it will be the triumph of the century."

GIOVANNI BRANCHI, Commissioner-General from Italy: "It seems a pity that such magnificent structures should not remain always."

SIR ADALBERT VON STIBRAL, Commissioner-General from Austria: "No European a decade ago would have believed that there could be so magnificent a spectacle as this in your Western country, but we are rapidly being educated to the wonderful resources of your

country and the marvelous genius of your great men."

JULES CARLIER, Commissioner-General from Belgium: "I have never seen anything so magnificent as that picture at the opening ceremonies. It was all so grand, so overpowering. The Americans are a great people."

WONG KAI KAH, Vice-Commissioner from China: "The Prince tells me that he is greatly pleased, both with the beauty of the Fair and with his reception."

COLONEL FRANCISCO DE SOUZA AGUIAR, Commissioner-General from Brazil: "Words are feeble in describing the completed Exposition. With such a beautiful day as to-day has been, the beautiful palaces and grounds seem grander than ever."

PETER DE ABREW, Assistant Commissioner-General from Ceylon: "Nature has smiled on the Exposition on its opening day. If there be anything in auguries, surely the people of St. Louis should feel that fortune will continue to be propitious to the enterprise."

THEODOR LEWALD, Commissioner-General from Germany: "Germany has always had faith in the greatness of the Exposition. After to-day the whole civilized world may see and know what St. Louis has prepared for its delectation."

ESTEBAN DUQUE ESTRADA, Commissioner General from Cuba: "St. Louis may well be proud of the glorious work the builders of her Exposition have achieved."

MRS. HELEN BOICE-HUNSICKER, member of the Board of Lady Managers: "Wonders have been accomplished since my last visit to St. Louis. Although I had faith in its greatness, I could not realize until to-day that it would set a standard for future expositions that can hardly be attained."

BARON MATSUDAIRA, Vice-President of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the World's Fair: "Japan congratulates St. Louis and the men who are responsible for this great Exposition. Never was a fairer sight than the splendid palaces and beautiful grounds of the World's Fair presented on this opening day."

THOMAS H. CARTER, former United States Senator from Montana and Chairman of the United States Commission: "I am sure that the Exposition will be a great success, for doesn't this enormous crowd show the interest the people feel in the World's Fair?"

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER JOHN M. ALLEN, of Mississippi: "The World's Fair is the greatest educational institution ever conceived. I am confident that the attendance from the Southern States will be treble that at the Chicago fair, for this is our Exposition."

MYRON T. HERRICK, Governor of Ohio: "The state of completion surprised me. The American people should be told that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at this time is far in advance of any previous world's fair."

THOMAS W. HYMES, representative of Governor Odell and Mayor McClellan, and Commissioner from New York: "The magnitude and state of completion of the Fair delights me. My expectations have been surpassed."

JOHN G. GRADY, Governor of Alaska: "It is up to all promises made and surpasses my most sanguine expectations."

JAMES K. TOOLE, Governor of Montana: "I am very well pleased and the condition of affairs at the Exposition is far in advance of my expectations."

HEBER M. WELLS, Governor of Utah: "The preparedness surprises me and the Commissioners from Utah. We had not expected to find the World's Fair in such good shape."

HENRY ROBERTS, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut: "It is beyond the power of words to express appreciation of the magnificence of the Fair."

BATTALION, PHILIPPINE BAND AND SCOUTS,
Who escorted President Francis and Board of Directors from Administration Building to Plaza of St. Louis, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.

GREAT CROWD ON MAIN PLAZA AT INTERSECTION OF PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS,
Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A. Photo by Official Photographic Co.

GREAT CHORUS SINGING "AMERICA" AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES,
Accompanied by Sousa's band in foreground. World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

BANDMASTER JOHN PHILIP SOUSA WITH HIS FAMOUS BAND AND THE GREAT CHORUS,
Who Participated in Opening Day Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.
APPLAUSE BY THE MULTITUDE WHEN PRESIDENT FRANCIS DECLARED THE EXPOSITION OPENED, APRIL, 30TH.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.
MAYOR WELLS OF ST LOUIS, SENATOR CARTER, HON. WM. H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR, AND SENATOR BURNHAM.
At Opening Ceremonies, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

PRESIDENT'S GAVEL.

Presentation Speech by Geo. T. Parker.

The following address was made by Mr. Geo. T. Parker, president of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, in presenting the gavel used by President Francis during the opening ceremonies. It was the first ceremony of that auspicious day, April 30, 1904.

MR. PRESIDENT: The hunting grounds of the tribe of Indians known as the "Missouris" are those which have been selected for the site of the Universal Exposition of 1904.

Upon Art Hill, where permanent memorial structures are built, were found numerous graves of the red men. Sheltering their graves was a

ing in the celebration of this Universal Exposition, the most magnificent achievement of its kind the here-joined hemispheres have ever witnessed.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow." An acorn is the finish of the handle. From the acorn grew this patriarchal oak which graced Art Hill, and from where now has arisen, magic-like, that architectural triumph—Festival Hall.

The grand old oak is gone; to where it stood, millions of the peoples of the world will fix upon their minds impressions indelible of a scene of grandeur unrivalled by the artifice of man, the memory of which shall continue for generations to come.

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade feels honored in being permitted to present this gavel for the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It would be our pleasure that it may be displayed during the term of the Exposition, finally to rest with the Missouri Historical Society.

Exposition, at Omaha, in 1898; a two-cent Pan-American Exposition stamp from Buffalo, in 1901; and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition stamp of 1904.

The full value of the stamps was eleven cents, but because of the completeness of the souvenir stamps, and the fact that the letter was the first to be cancelled on the grounds after the opening it possesses a peculiar sentimental value. Mr. Zerbe mailed three letters similarly stamped, one being to Secretary Stevens, and the other to himself.

ODD THINGS ON THE PIKE.

Gypsy Lane of Barcelona with genuine Romanys.

SCENE AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
Awaiting the Arrival of Secretary of War, Wm. H. Taft.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

grand old oak tree, which has stood for a hundred years or more, a forest monarch of oak, which seemed in its dignified grandeur to appreciate the events it had been a witness of from savagery to civilization.

This hero of the woodman's ax, of forest fires and tornados, dies to become a feature of this great Exposition. From the heart of this ancient oak have we cut the wood from which has been fashioned this gavel, by which in your hands becomes that semblance of authority which will open to the world the grandest of Expositions—commemorating one of the greatest events of history—the Louisiana purchase by the United States of America from France.

The embellishments are: The American eagle, once a denizen of this site; the shield of the United States; the Fleur-de-Lis, emblems of the two participating countries one hundred years ago.

Encompassing the head of the gavel are engraved the hemispheres of the East and West; inasmuch as every part of the world is co-operat-

OF UNIQUE INTEREST.

The First Letter Goes to President Francis
Through the World's Fair Post Office
Cancelling Machine.

The first letter to pass through the canceling machine in the World's Fair post-office after the opening possesses unique interest. It was addressed to President Francis, and was from Farran Zerbe, Chief of the Souvenir Coin Department.

The envelope bore a three-cent stamp designed especially for the Philadelphia Centennial, in 1876; a two-cent stamp of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893; a two-cent stamp of the Trans-Mississippi

Exposition, at Omaha, in 1898; a two-cent Pan-American Exposition stamp from Buffalo, in 1901; and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition stamp of 1904.

Japanese defense as practised by President Roosevelt.

Theater of flowers, conception of a woman now dead.

Battleship Texas shooting at swimming target on water.

Chinese theater with troupe of Chinese actors in drama.

A ride hundreds of miles in a real train of Pullman cars.

Jaffa Gate, Golden Gate, Zion Gate, and St. Stephen Gate.

Celtic theater with real Irish players in Hibernian drama.

Street in Paris with architecture of all periods of France.

THE IMMENSE AUDIENCE WITNESSING OPENING DAY CEREMONIES.
World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

SECTION OF GREAT CROWD AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
Photographed expressly for WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN by C. Bliss Woodward.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

THOS.
H.
CARTER,
Chairman
National
Commission

ROLLA
WELLS,
Mayor,
City of
St. Louis

ISAAC
S.
TAYLOR,
Director
Division of
Works.

FRED'K
J. V.
SKIFF,
Director
Division of
Exhibits.

WALTER B. STEVENS,
Secretary,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON,
Treasurer,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

NORRIS B. GREGG,
Director of Division
Concessions and Admissions.

PHOTO BY OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

O. Paust.

DESIGNED FOR WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN BY WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINT CO. ST. L.

SCENE AT THE OPENING CEREMONIES, APRIL 30th, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

NOTE—Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, is speaking. The Louisiana Purchase Monument is shown in the foreground surrounded by the distinguished invited guests. In the background on the left is Festival Hall and Cascades, to the right is the Palace of Electricity. Bordered around the illustration are portraits of the men who prominently participated in the Opening Ceremonies.

AT THE BASE OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT JUST AFTER THE OPENING CEREMONIES.
 Photo by Official Photographic Co.
 President Francis, Senator Carter and Mr. W. H. Thompson in Center.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. BATES AND STAFF AT OPENING DAY CEREMONIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
 Photo by Official Photographic Co.

MISS ROOSEVELT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT AT DEDICATION OF ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Reading from left to right: President D. R. Francis; Miss Alice Roosevelt; Mrs. Richard Yates, of Illinois; Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois; Senator Thos. H. Carter, Chairman National Commission; Senator Jno. M. Thurston, John M. Allen and Fred'k A. Betts, Members of National Commission; Members of Gov. Yates' staff; and Jno. J. Brown, of Illinois World's Fair Commission.

Nature's Beauty Spots and Art's Triumphs

W. C. McCARTY.

The World's Fair Grounds are Richly Embellished with Gardens
of Rare Loveliness and Architecture of Unsurpassed
Grandeur

By W. C. McCARTY

EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. W. C. McCarty is one of the best known newspaper men in St. Louis. For eight years he was a member of the staff of the *Post-Dispatch*, during most of which time he represented his newspaper at the Four Courts, the police headquarters of St. Louis.

For more than a year past Mr. McCarty has been a special writer for the General Press Bureau of the World's Fair, and at the opening of the Exposition he was transferred to the Local Press Bureau and made Assistant Manager. His wide acquaintance with newspaper men throughout the country, and with state and foreign commissioners, stands him in good stead in his position.

Among the thousands of beauty spots that combined constitute the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds, no one appeals more to the lover of Nature than does the Wild Garden, on the western slope of Agriculture Hill.

The visitor may stroll into this beauty bower, that is not marred by a single roadway. He may seek the shade of a giant oak, and may rest his tired body on a bed of downy turf, and revel among the buttercups and daisies, the sweet williams, and the dainty little violets, and he may inhale the fragrance so freely given forth by the wild rose, the wild honeysuckle, and the clematis. He may turn and listen to the babble of the brook as it runs through the garden, over its rocky bed, and beneath the exposed roots of gnarled oaks that stand near its course. The water as it wells from the earth is as clear as crystal, and it glistens in the sunlight as it pours over miniature falls on its way to a graceful lake, still within the garden's bounds, where grow the cat-tail, the graceful wild water lily, the yonk-a-pin, the water hyacinth, the wild grasses, and all the aquatic plants indigenous to the Mississippi Valley.

Clumps of elder and sumac, wild roses and blackberry grow in appropriate places. Wild grasses cover the ground, and the ox-eyed daisy, violets, buttercups, and the hundreds of other beautiful wild flowers appear, not in beds, but they push their blossoms above the grass, and they unite in making up such a carpet as many a one who has always lived in city or town never dreamed could exist. There is a bunch of golden rod. Here the golden glow. Yonder is an old king of the forest that succumbed to a mighty storm. Its dead limbs and gnarled trunk are concealed with thick-growing Virginia creepers and trumpet vines. Here are seen Jack-in-the-pulpit, and groves of May apples

spread their green umbrellas over the grass. There is the Jimpson weed, with its beautiful lavender blossom; the poke-berry, with its cluster of grape-like fruit, from which the boy in the country used to make red ink; the Indian turnip with its bright red flower, and roots of fire.

While one is loath to turn from this natural beauty spot, he feels repaid when he reaches the heart of the main picture, at the foot of the Louisiana Purchase Monument, and views the grandeurs created by man.

"Peace," the gigantic statue that crowns the top of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Monument, and towers heavenward 100 feet, is privileged to gaze along three vistas, the magnificence of which has never been equaled, and which may never be surpassed.

This very graceful and beautiful monument, emblematic of the Louisiana Purchase, stands in the broad boulevard which bisects the main group of Exposition palaces. It is 100 feet high, the shaft being 17 feet in diameter at the middle. The base is 55 feet in diameter. The crowning statue is "Peace," calling the nations of the world together in friendly competition. "Peace" stands upon the globe, which in turn is supported by four giants representing the forces of the universe. The signs of the Zodiac appear upon the broad equatorial band.

At the base of the column on two sides are allegorical figures mounting the prows of Indian canoes representing the conquests of navigation on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. On the north of the base is a rostrum, from which representative men will make their speeches upon ceremonial occasions. On the south side, facing the main lagoon is a magnificent group, typifying the transfer of the Louisiana Territory by France to the United States. Upon the summit of the obelisks which surround the base

of the great shaft, American eagles are perched, and upon the cartouches on the obelisks are bas-relief figures of Fame. The monument was designed by Emanuel L. Masqueray, Chief of the Department of Design of the World's Fair, and all the sculpture upon and surrounding it is by Karl Bitter, the Chief of Sculpture.

From her proud position on the summit of the monument, "Peace" gazes along the splendid vistas that stretch their lengths before her. Looking to the south is the majestic Court of Cascades, the grand basin, 600 feet in diameter, in the middle. A broad lagoon extends in a southerly direction between the stately ivory-tinted Education and Electricity Palaces. Its banks are lined with double rows of silver maples, and this with the green sward gives a touch of vernal beauty contrasting with the ivoried palaces and the white asphalt roadways. Looking across the basin are seen the three great cascades, the largest waterfalls ever designed by man. Three great streams of crystal water plunge 80 feet down the steep slope, splashing noisily, and emptying with picturesque wantonness 90,000 gallons of water every minute into the great basin. Sloping up on the three sides, between the cascades, are the wonderfully beautiful cascade gardens, with their rich colors, resting the eye after it has been dazzled by the shimmer of the water.

The natural amphitheater, of which the grand basin is the arena, is crowned with the most festal of all the architecture of the exposition. In the center is the great Festival Hall, with the colonnade of States reaching out 600 feet to the east, and to the west, terminating in two large ornate pavilions. The Colonnade of States is enriched with statuary symbolizing each of the States and Territories acquired by the Louisiana Purchase one hundred years ago. Through the beautiful screen thus formed glimpses may be had of the Fine Arts Palace and the virgin forest back of it.

Gorgeons in the sunlight, the view is sublime, and sometimes weird after nightfall. Myriads of electric lights are so arranged in the water, and in the architectural members as to be themselves concealed, and the effect produced is as though the structure and water were themselves of light. At one time the entire territory may be the color of amethyst crystal. Again, the hillsides are an emerald green, and the water may assume a phosphorescent hue. Again the entire cascade territory appears as a solid incandescent thing, while the waters are of molten silver.

The large central cascade has a length of 290 feet. Its source is a monumental fountain. It is divided into 14 falls. The water as it tumbles over the topmost ledge flows 11½ inches deep over a 40-foot pier. It spreads as it runs, and at the ledge nearest the basin it takes the final plunge over a surface 169 feet broad, with a volume 4½ inches deep.

Were "Peace," like "Adonis," to be suddenly endowed with life, she could turn on her lofty pedestal to the east, and another vista would unfold still further grandeur for her now sightless eyes. The southern facade of the Manufactures Palace, and the northern

A PICTURESQUE SPOT NEAR ART PALACE, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

AT THE MAIN LAGOON ON PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co

facade of the Education Palace are to be seen on either side of a broad waterway, while beyond, the massive proportions of the Liberal Arts Palace on the north, and the obelisks and the north facade of the ornate Mines and Metallurgy Palace appear in view. Still beyond this, perched high on a hill, stands the United States Government Building, with its huge dome towering far above the largest building that "Uncle Sam" ever built for exhibit purposes. Vision beyond this is lost at the horizon where the blue of the sky meets and mingles with the vernal

perch with the world at her feet, were she gifted with the vision of mortal.

The massive architecture noted on the east is in contrast with that to be seen when glancing down the western vista. Not that the palaces are smaller, but that there is a forest of towers, spires and minarets, that pierce the sky, while on the east the dome is the favorite architectural theme.

The Varied Industries Palace forces itself into view. The southern facade is within range of vision. The dome is here in evidence, too, but it does not predominate.

Zimm, and repeated ten times. At either end of the curving colonnade are fountains.

Opposite on the south side of the great waterway, with rows of trees on either side, is the Electricity Palace. Immense square towers adorn the corners, and mark the main entrance to this superb structure. Each tower carries a majestic group of statuary. A wide and ornate bridge spans the lagoon leading from the colonnade of the Varied Industries Palace to the main entrance of Electricity Palace. It is one of the twelve beau-

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

ORNATE GROUP OF STATUARY IN FRONT OF FESTIVAL HALL AND CASCADES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

beauty of the magnificent trees of Forest Park.

Leading to the Government building is a sunken garden, 750 feet long and 100 feet wide. Terraces slope gently down four feet, and green leaves, collections of brightly-colored flowers, rich foliage plants, and palms are strikingly arranged. Graceful walks wind in and out. Beautiful statuary adds to the richness of the scene, and the streams of pure, cool water, from many fountains, temper summer's heat.

Another scene of surpassing grandeur comes out of the west, and it would be sufficient to entice "Peace" from her proud

There are pointed towers that reach high above them and glisten in the sunlight. And the mighty swinging colonnade, that marks the main entrance, awes one, so grand and massive is it. By many it is reckoned as the most striking architectural feature of the exposition palaces, and it has the virtue of being entirely original.

Ten great Ionic columns rise 65 feet to the cornice line, forming a circular screen beneath the dome that reaches 100 feet further skyward. These monster columns, the largest ever used in a building, are surmounted with a colossal-sized statue of "The Torchbearer," designed by Bruno Louis

tiful bridges that cross the lagoons in the main picture.

Even more than this may be seen from where "Peace" holds sway. The northeast corner of Machinery Palace is within range. And here are more of the beautiful, slender towers, these surmounted with square, white domes. Over the main entrance to Machinery Palace are twin towers, 265 feet high.

Beauty holds court in the grounds surrounding the great Palace of Agriculture on an eminence in the western section of the exposition grounds. This building covers more than 23 acres, and is the largest exposition structure ever erected to contain a

THE EVOLUTION OF THE COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE.
An Exhibit in the Palace of Education, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographie Co.

FRIEZE AT BASE OF COLONNADE SURROUNDING THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographie Co.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.
GRAND FACADE, PALACE OF EDUCATION, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

single department. In front of the Agriculture Palace is the world's greatest rose garden, covering six acres of space, and where 60,000 superb rose trees bear a million blossoms, and where fragrance fills the air. The rose garden is intersected with graceful gravel walks, and groups of statuary are stationed at points of vantage, while beautiful fountains play and send forth streams of crystal water that cool the air.

South of the rose garden are two beautiful miniature lakes, where the lotus and the water lily are displaying their charms, and are rivals for the title of queen of the aquatic flowers. The Victoria Regia attains perfection in the lake, which by being heated with steam pipes offers her every advantage she possessed in her native home in the waters of the South American Amazon. Her great foliage, the leaves being six feet across, and possessing sufficient strength to easily bear the weight of the heaviest man, spread out on the water's surface, and are almost as wonderful as the great blossom is beautiful. All day long a great rough brown bud hangs heavily from the blooming stalk, but when night falls, the petals unfold, and a flower of immense size, of wonderful

beauty and surpassing fragrance may be seen. Over in the lotus lake, the flower that for four thousand years has been cultivated in the river Nile, and that Egyptians hold as sacred is displaying her charms. And when the visitor stands on a graceful rustic bridge and attempts to pass judgment, the beauty of the scene will bewilder him as it has others, and he will decline to choose between the two queens.

The great floral clock is imbedded in the ground at the north entrance to the Agriculture Palace. Here is the most beautiful time-piece ever conceived, and the most gigantic. Its dial is 100 feet across. Its hands are giant arms 50 feet long. The hour numerals are 15 feet in length. Back of the numerals designating the hour are beds of flowers that unfold their blossoms as the giant hand nears the numeral. On an ornate tower opposite the numeral denoting midday or midnight is placed a huge crystal hour glass, with the receptacles six feet in diameter at the base. When the sand glass has been emptied, in exactly one hour, the glass bulbs are automatically reversed, and the hour is announced by the proper number of strokes on a bell weighing 5,000 pounds. The bell is

concealed in the tower. The sweet tones thus created are sufficiently powerful to penetrate to the uttermost parts of the extensive City of Knowledge.

Still standing on Agriculture Hill one may look across the valley, and on a gentle southern slope on Tesson Hill see the great map of the United States, covering an area of six acres. This wonderful map is made up of the growing crops of each State of the Union, and cinder walks form the boundary lines for the States. Here may be seen growing every crop that is raised in the United States. The cotton and the sugar cane of the southland grow in close proximity to the wheat and corn of the north. One may have an idea of the immensity of the map when it is known that the plot representing Illinois is 75 feet long.

There are thousands of other places of entrancing beauty in other parts of the exposition which the visitor will himself discover and value perhaps more highly than those here named. Down in the southeast corner are grouped all of the State buildings, costing millions of dollars, and displaying every style of approved architecture. There is "The Pike," with the splendors of many countries in fantastic display. There are the Foreign exhibits with historic and beautiful spots in other lands copied with fidelity. France displays a reproduction of the Grand Trianon and the Gardens of Versailles. Hence it may be said the entire spectacle is one of surpassing grandeur and impressive beauty.

A FOUNTAIN OF SOAP BUBBLES.

A fountain that spouts soap bubbles is one of the novelties shown in the Palace of Liberal Arts. The fountain is about 25 feet high, and is surmounted by a statue of a fairy. Millions of soap bubbles pour out from the top basin, over the sides and into a larger and lower basin, which in turn fills and overflows, the bubbles being carried off at the bottom. The effect is much more brilliant than a water fountain, for each of the tiny bubbles reflects all colors of the rainbow. To add to the brilliancy, electric lights are concealed in the lower parts of the two basins, and these throw beams of light of all colors up through the bubbles, producing an electric fountain whose effect is magnified by every one of the globes of water. A combination of mirrors will be set in the sky-light to reflect light upon the fountain.

The bubbles are produced by specially built machines, which agitate the soap in clear water, and under pressure force it up to the top of the fountain and out into the highest basin. The bubbles are so mixed that they have considerable stability, and as they overflow the basins large chunks of suds break off and fall, like snow, to the receptacle beneath.

The blowing of bubbles through a clay pipe was what suggested the invention.

Fourteen foreign countries are represented in the Liberal Arts Building. Large spaces are occupied by England, France, Germany and China. Other countries represented are Mexico, Italy, Cuba, Egypt, Portugal, Austria, Argentine Republic, Ceylon and Siam.

THE CHINESE PAVILIONS, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

THE TEXAS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

INTERIOR OF FRENCH PAVILION, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

SECTION OF JAPANESE EXHIBIT, PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITS AND STAFF

DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITS FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF AND STAFF, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Reading from left to right: W. A. Smith, Transportation; Milan H. Hulbert, Manufactures; John A. Ockerson, Liberal Arts; Tarleton H. Bean, Fish, Forestry and Game; Halsey C. Ives, Fine Arts; J. E. Sullivan, Physical Culture; Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Division of Exhibits; J. A. Holmes, Mines and Metallurgy; Howard J. Rogers, Education; Frederic W. Taylor, Agriculture and Horticulture; W. E. Goldsborough, Electricity; WJ McGee, Anthropology; George D. Markham, Music; Edmund S. Hoch, Assistant to Director of Exhibits.

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF WORKS ISAAC S. TAYLOR AND STAFF, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Standing, reading from left to right: E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design; Geo. E. Kessler, Chief of Landscape; Karl Hoblitzelle, Private Secretary; Richard H. Phillips, Chief of Engineering.
Seated, left to right: E. R. Elliott, Chief of Electricity; S. J. Millett, Chief of Mural Decoration; Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Division; Karl Bitter, Chief of Sculpture; J. S. Trittle, Chief of Construction.

WILLIAM N. SWARTHOUT

A Descriptive Story of the Philippine Exhibit

WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS
U.S.A.

A replica of the
Philippine Islands
and its inhabitants
faithfully portrayed

Written exclusively for the
WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN

BY
William N. Swarthout

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EDITOR'S NOTE—Mr. Swarthout's knowledge of Philippine affairs has been acquired after a residence of six years in that country. He is the editor of the *Manila Times*, the leading daily newspaper of the Philippine Islands, and is also the president of the Merchants' Publishing Co., the Far Eastern Press Association, and the Manila Press Club. He is now on special duty with the Philippine Exposition Board at the World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

While in conversation with Dr. Wilson, Chairman of the Philippine Exposition Board, a resident of St. Louis said that "the Philippine exhibit must be very interesting," and followed it up with the question, "Is it installed in the Agricultural Building?"

These remarks are more or less typical of the understanding the general public have of the Philippine Islands and of the great part they are to take, not only at the World's Fair in St. Louis, but as well in the affairs of the American Nation.

Those who visit the grounds of the Philippine exhibit this summer and see their extent and richness must stop to consider that four hundred years ago the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands were a most primitive people, separated into many small tribes, each having a distinct dialect, before they can really appreciate the meaning and the value of the picture set before them.

Early in the sixteenth century Magellan discovered the Philippines and took posses-

sion of them, setting up the standard of his royal master Charles I. of Spain. From that time on the islands were subject to illegitimate exploitation.

As Spain's holdings increased the Philippine Islands came into her colonial system, and under the different civil and military governors the people were handled in a manner to redound only to the pecuniary profit of their rulers. There were a few of the governors who attempted to educate and lift up the people, but in the majority of cases the priesthood had the control of the educational system and by a strictly secular training tried to keep the people tied to the church—and as a matter of convenience—to the state, which the church represented. To get and to hold by force of arms, to subjugate, not to build up, seems to have been the ruling spirit, and it is no wonder that the Filipino people have reflected the teachings of their masters in that, to a certain extent, they appear to appreciate nothing but *force*

majeure. During the past six years, however, the Filipinos have been going to a different school, and what, is more important, to a different class of teachers, and with most beneficial results.

The ease and rapidity with which Admiral Dewey vanquished the Spanish fleet, the quick capture of Manila, and the fruitlessness of their short-lived attempt to drive the American forces out of the islands, paved the way for the paternal policy instituted by the civil government during the Taft regime. Convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance and eager to reach the level of American citizenship, the leaders of the rebellion and the educated classes of the people have worked hand in glove with the administration towards these ends. The way has not always been easy, the going has been a bit rough at times, but there has been advancement, palpable, visible advancement, and the time is coming when the purchase and retention of the Philippine Islands will seem as wise to our descendants as does the Louisiana Purchase seem to us who live today.

While there has been a great improvement in general conditions in the Philippine Islands during the past six years, one great obstacle in the way of their proper development and exploitation has been the fact that the general public seem to know but little about the islands, and as a result needful legislation has been held back by the pressure of seemingly more needful matters.

No one realized this more than did Governor Taft, and when with the other foreign* countries, the Philippine government was invited to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Governor Taft saw an opportunity to present to the people of the United States a vivid outline picture of the Philippines.

*Although belonging to the United States by right of conquest and purchase, there have been tariff barriers raised between the United States and the Philippines, until today two of the principal objects of export, sugar and tobacco, have to seek a market in Europe. American residents of the Philippines have not the right of suffrage, nor of trial by jury, and their right to bear arms has been abridged.

Photo by Philippine Photo Co.

GUARD OF THE MODEL CAMP OF SCOUTS AT PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT,

World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Philippine Photo Co.

GATHERING COGON GRASS FOR THATCHING HOUSE OF IGORROTE VILLAGE,
Philippine Exhibit, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

For the purpose of securing, organizing and making an exhibit of Philippine products, manufactures, art, ethnology, education, and the customs and habits of the Philippine people at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Gov. Taft induced the Philippine Commission to take up the matter, and they, by an act dated November 11, 1902, appointed an Exposition Board, consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum; Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, an expert in World's Fair matters, and Senor Don Pedro A. Paterno, President of the Philippine Senate under Aguinaldo, with Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero as Secretary.

At this time there was appropriated the sum of \$125,000 for the preliminary expense of the exhibition. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Board also appropriated \$100,000 for the same purpose, and the work of securing a fitting exhibit was started.

Upon the arrival of Dr. Niederlein in the Philippines early in November, 1902, the insular government gave the Exposition Board the free use of its telegraph and postal lines, and of its different systems of transportation, and directed that all heads of bureaus and provincial and municipal officials render all aid and assistance in their power in the securing and transporting of exhibits.

In August, 1903, a further appropriation of \$375,000 was made, followed by another \$100,000 from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Board.

These sums were sufficient to see the exhibit collected and partially installed on the fair grounds at St. Louis. Early in April, 1904, the hearts of the board were made glad by the notification that another \$300,000 had, been allotted the exhibit by the Philippine government. This will be the last appropriation necessary. The total of appropriations to date reaches the sum of \$1,000,000, of which all but \$200,000 comes from the Philippine insular government. This sum does

not include the value of the postal, telegraph and transportation facilities furnished by the insular government.

It would not be fair to the Exposition Board to enter into a further discussion without showing what labor had been necessary before the throwing open of the gates of the Philippine Exposition Grounds to the world. When Dr. Niederlein first started to gather what now comprises the Philippine exhibit, he met with many rebuffs; there was a lack of appreciation that was most discouraging.

During the last few months of the Doctor's stay in Manila the Filipinos had begun to take interest in the Exposition idea, and they commenced to work with might and main for the success of the undertaking. Many a prized relic has been turned over to

the board, many an hour of time has been graciously given that some particular article or design might be secured in time to show the people of the United States what their new possessions were capable of producing, and to convince them that the \$20,000,000 paid Spain for her Oriental possession was not wasted.

The exhibit, as it stands today, consists of nearly one hundred buildings, ranging in size and construction from the "Taos" nipa casa to the palatial Spanish Administration Building, occupying 47 acres of Exposition ground, in which are housed some 75,000 catalogued exhibits, as well as 1,100 representatives of the different peoples, showing clearly all the gradations of the civilization of the islands. The Philippine Exposition is the largest single exhibit of the Fair and the most interesting.

In the fall of 1902 the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in allotting state and territorial grounds, decided on a very handsome tract, consisting of about 47 acres of rolling ground, partly covered by forest, which has been eminently suited for the site of the numerous buildings of the Philippine exhibit. This ground was ceremonially delivered to Dr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Philippine Exhibit Board on October 1, 1902, but it was not until his return from the Philippine Islands, in June, 1903, that ground was broken and work actively commenced. Early in October, 1903, the first Filipino carpenters and builders began to arrive, and commenced the work of building their native houses and camps. The first building was the Cuartel, an immense two-story building with 37,000 square feet of floor space. This was used for the purpose of storing Exposition material until such time as the other buildings might be ready to receive it. From that time on, more exhibits have been received and more laborers have been put to work, until today the Philippine exhibit stands a monument to Secretary Taft and his able assistants, the Philippine Exhibit Board.

Photo by Philippine Photo Co.

IGORROTE HOUSE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT,
World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Taking up the exhibit in detail, the most striking part of the picture is the Walled City and its approach, the Bridge of Spain, which form the main entrance to the Philippine Exhibit Grounds. Built in the latter part of the sixteenth century, Manila's walls stand today as perfect as when they enabled the Spanish garrison to repel the attacks of the Chinese and Dutch invaders, three hundred years ago. They were not strong enough, however, to withstand the assault of the English forces under Admiral Draper in 1762, nor of the American forces on August 13, 1898. Manila was restored to Spain by England under the terms of the treaty of peace, made in Paris, February 10, 1763, and was held by Spain until Meritt's forces hauled down the Spanish colors, ending Spain's reign in the far East.

In general appearance the Walled City presented to the visitors at the Philippine exhibit is the same as that which encircles the city of Manila proper, but instead of enclosing the houses of the different residents of the exhibit it will contain the war relics furnished by the U. S. Army, the Philippine Scouts, and the Constabulary. This exhibit will be one of the most complete of its kind, and will embrace specimens of all the different lethal weapons used by invader and defender since the days of Magellan.

Side by side with the blow guns of the Negrito will be found the axe used by the Igorrote head hunters; the wavy side of the Moro's serpent kris will throw back the reflection of its vis-a-vis, the Krag bayonet, mounted lance-like on a bamboo pole, sad memento of the death of some American soldier; the regulation canteen of the American troops will be displayed alongside the bamboo tubes used as a vehicle for water throughout the island, powder made by the insurgent army from charcoal, saltpeter and heads of safety matches will be shown, as well as the crude machinery used in its preparation; cannon of all description, from the small brass carronade carried on the Spanish galleons to the ebony imitation of a modern field piece wrapped with rattan, which after a few rounds had been fired was more dangerous to friend than to enemy; these and ten thousand other different exhibits will hold the interest of the visitor in the Walled City. This exhibit is under the direction of Captain Cofren of the Philippine Constabulary.

Mounting the steps which lead to the top of the walls, one may see the waters of Arrowhead Lake, crossed by the Bridge of Spain, which in Manila spans the Pasig, and as this lake is really a fac-simile of the Laguna de Bay, the headwater of the Pasig River, the comparison is not odious. Along its shores the Moro, the Bagobo, and the Visayan villages will be pitched, on its surface will be carried on all the labors and pastimes of these different people. The large cargo cascos will move from point to point, propelled by poles in the hands of stalwart boatmen, who live and die upon their unwieldy craft; the sailing, paddling, rowing banca will be in evidence; the piratical "prao," with its huge lateen sail, will steal from island to island, its picturesque crew reciting their warlike deeds; the fishermen,

the pearl divers, and their families, will interest American eyes, and unless some fanatical Moro takes it into his head to run "Amok," all will go as merry as a wedding bell.

Passing through the Walled City and out the Anda gate, the visitor faces the Anda monument, a stately column which stands at the end of the Malecon drive in Manila. This statue was erected in honor of Simon de Anda, the first to govern the Philippines after the British released them. From the monument, looking towards the east, is the Visayan village, toward the west is the Agriculture Building, a large nipa structure, with conservatory front, in which will be shown the work of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands during the past three years.

Inside are all of the exhibits pertaining to agriculture and horticulture. There are several hundred varieties and sub-varieties of rice from all the islands; the exhibits of shrubs, cotton and tree cotton and processes of manufacture; all grades of sugar, hemp and every variety of fibres in use by the different tribes and natives; all of the oil producing seeds including copra; also tobacco in leaf and manufactured; every variety obtainable of fruits cultivated and wild, vegetables and tubers used as food by the natives; distilled spirits from different palm leaf saps, as well as from sugar, rice and corn; the different kinds of cereals, also all kinds of peas and beans and vegetable seeds; a large variety of hat and basket work; models of all kinds representing the different styles of houses and granaries in use in the islands, and models of all the implements in use by the different manufacturers. This exhibit is under the direction of Mr. C. L. Hall.

Walking up the inclined path towards the southwest, the visitor will enter upon the Plaza Santa Cruz, upon which front the Ayuntamiento, the Cathedral, the Commerce building and a typical Manila house. These buildings are really fine examples of the better class of Manila construction. Taking the different buildings on the Plaza, the most striking is the Cathedral, which is a miniature reproduction of the Cathedral presided over by His Eminence, Archbishop Harty, formerly of St. Louis. In this building are installed the education, and a part of the art, exhibits.

On the twenty-third of August, 1901, three years after the first landing of American troops, the transport "Thomas" dropped anchor in Manila bay with a shipload of American teachers on board. With the arrival of this large working corps of trained teachers, the real work of the Philippine Bureau of Education was begun.

Only one who knows what the condition of the schools was at that time can appreciate what has been accomplished during the past three years. A conservative summing up of the work done is given in the statement that THE ENGLISH LEARNED BY THE FILIPINO PEOPLE IN THE PAST THREE YEARS IS GREATER IN AMOUNT THAN THE SPANISH THEY ACQUIRED IN THE

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF SPANISH RULE.

The main effort of the government schools has been directed toward the building of an educational foundation in schools of this character. They are taught by about three thousand Filipino teachers, and ALL TEACHING IS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. The work of the seven hundred American teachers now in the islands is to a large extent supervisory. The archipelago is divided into thirty-six school divisions, each under a division superintendent, all directed by the general superintendent of education at Manila.

The Education exhibit will show the work of these elementary schools, as well as that of the secondary or high schools, thirty-six of which have recently been established. Among the exhibits will be shown written work of the various classes, photographs, manual training models, relief maps, drawings, painting, etc., all the work of pupils of various grades. The kindergartens, established during the past year, will show work with the various gifts. In the Insular Normal School, four hundred Filipinos and Filipinas are receiving pedagogic training and preparing to become teachers in the government schools. This school has now graduated two classes. All of the teachers are American with the exception of Miss Zamora, a Filipina teacher, who will teach during the Exposition in the model Filipino school. Exhibits have been received from the nautical and trade schools. The nautical school prepares Filipino boys for positions as navigating officers on the inter-island boats. There are a number of exhibits from private and church schools, which play an important part in the school problem in the islands. The largest of these are sent by the Liceo, a private secondary school, and the University of Santo Tomas, a church institution.

The government school system does not at present include a university, though its organization will be the next step. Students will be received into the university from the secondary schools, which are now organized in nearly all the schools divisions.

Probably the most interesting single feature of the exhibit will be a Philippine school in active operation. This will be held in a school house of bamboo and nipa palm, an exact duplicate of a country school building in the islands. Filipino pupils will here be taught by a Filipino teacher exactly as at home, and the building will be so arranged that the school work can be easily observed by visiting students and teachers.

Special effort is at present being directed to industrial work in the Philippine secondary schools, and agriculture is being introduced into all of them. A demand for more American teachers comes from all the provinces, particularly for those with special training along industrial lines. The work of the American teachers in the Philippines has done more than anything else to convince the Filipinos of the sincerity of our government, and in the pacification of the islands "one teacher has been worth a regiment of soldiers."

The educational exhibit was collected and is under the direction of A. R. Hager, in-

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IGORROTE PUPIL OF BONTOC SCHOOL.
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DRAWN BY WOODWARD & TIERNAN PTG. CO. FOR WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

structor in physical science in the Manila Normal School on leave with the Exposition Board.

Directly across the plaza from the Cathedral is the Government Building, in which is installed a myriad of general exhibits, including the art treasures of the Philippine Islands. On the south side of the plaza is the Commerce Building, which contains the exhibit of the Department of Commerce of the Philippine Island. Manila, the principal seaport of the Philippine Islands, is due to become in time the trade center of the Orient, rivaling Hong Kong, which now has the largest tonnage in the world. The exhibit of the Department of Commerce will be of especial interest, as there are shown a great number of samples of the imports in the Islands, and of the various articles of native produce and manufacture, which constitute the internal commerce of the archipelago, as well as the principal articles of export. This department is presided over by Mr. Chas. P. Fenner, who is a member of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila, and its official representative at the St. Louis Exposition, sent at the request of the Philippine Exposition Board.

The work of getting this exhibit together was a considerable one, and especially difficult from the fact that but few of the American merchants in the Islands import goods in any quantity from Europe, whence all of the samples of imported goods came, none of the American manufacture being exhibited.

The export business also is almost entirely in the hands of the English, German and Spanish merchants, the Americans not having had time to perfect an organization such as would enable them to compete successfully for this business. The American merchants and manufacturers will, doubtless, be greatly interested in seeing the class of goods which which are consumed in this far-away possession, as it will enable them to judge as to their ability to enter this field.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Manila is the only American commercial organization in the Orient, and is a small but vigorous body of men, ably and consistently helped by the Manila press, which is represented at the Exposition by the writer, who is also a member of the Chamber.

The Manila Building is an exact representation of the style of dwelling used by the upper classes in the larger towns and cities of the Islands. In it are installed the textile fabrics of native manufacture, cobwebby laces, beautiful jusi and shimmering pina, and embroideries so fair and delicate that one wonders how they stood transportation. In this building the ladies will entertain their American sisters, and by true Spanish courtesy endeavor to convince them that "La Belle Sauvage" is a misnomer when applied to our Island beauties.

Facing diagonally across the rear entrances of the plaza are the Forestry and Ethnological Buildings.

The Forestry Building is a large structure of hardwood framing and flooring, and nipa sides and roofs. In the construction of this

building there has been used some one hundred different kinds of wood indigenous to the Islands.

The forests of the Philippines are of vast extent, and form one of the most valuable assets of the Government. So far there has been no systematic method of handling, and the regulations and restrictions imposed by Congress have been such as to prohibit the influx of the capital necessary to their proper exploitation.

All of the tropical hardwoods, such as ebony, mahogany and rosewood, are found in abundance, and in the second and third groups are found timbers most suitable for ship-building and construction purposes. In the lower groups are found soft woods that compare favorably with our pines and hemlocks, and in the mountain regions are sufficient cedar forests to supply the tobacco trade with the necessary materials for the construction of boxes for an unlimited time.

Rubber and gutta percha trees abound in the different districts, and only require cultivation and attention that their product may compete with that of Brazil in the World's markets.

Commercial and medicinal gums and resins are extracted from the many plants and shrubs listed in the pharmacopœia, and numerous other medicinal plants peculiar to these Islands have been discovered.

With the exception of two or three small logging camps scattered through the Islands, there has been nothing done towards placing these valuable materials on the market. Several companies are now negotiating to secure tracts of forest lands large enough to pay them for the installation of a modern plant. There is no field that offers more possibilities to the investor than do the forests of the Philippines.

The Museum Exhibit of Philippine Ethnology specimens will consist of exhaustive collections of all the material made and used by the Pagan and Mohammedanized peoples of the archipelago. The articles of the Christianized peoples make up the remainder of the Philippine exhibit so far as the native products of the Islands are concerned.

The most striking fact about the culture of the wild peoples of the Islands is its shallowness. Two small pieces of bamboo with which to rub fire into being, a sharp stick with which to dig the earth, a narrow strip of flayed bark for the woman to wrap about her hips, with perhaps another strip for the man's breech cloth, and a dense growth of cogon grass, or an impassable forest jungle for the startled savages to flee into, and you have the essence of all that is characteristic of the culture of the wild people of the Philippines.

The Ethnological Museum, however, has brought together from various characteristic peoples of the Islands the articles which tell the story of the culture of each group. The beautiful bead-work of the Bogobos, the gaudy-colored clothing of the Moros, the exquisite steel work of the people, all truly show that in spite of the uniform shallowness of the Philippine culture, here and there something has impelled a group of savages to develop to a high degree an industrial activity which elsewhere in the

Archipelago may yet be in its crudest development.

In the Fisheries Building, which is on the shore of Arrow Head Lake, is installed one of the largest collections of seashells in the world. This collection belongs to Mr. Jose Quadras, an ardent devotee of conchology, who has kindly loaned these valuable specimens to the Board during the time of the Exposition. There are also a thousand mounted specimens of the different fish of the Islands. In this building will be shown all the paraphernalia used in the capture of the finny denizens of the deep. In the shallow waters along the shores of the lake will be placed the different bamboo fish traps and corrals, and the different styles of fishing boats will be shown in active operation.

The mineral wealth of the Philippine Islands is very great, but as yet is in the preliminary stage of development. There are extensive lignite beds in Bataan, Cebu and Mindoro, and slight traces of petroleum are to be found in Cebu. Gold exists in paying quantities in Luzon and Mindanao, traces of this precious metal being found in most of the other islands. Iron is abundant, and there are copper prospects in the Benguet and Lepanto-Bontoc provinces that are being developed with every sign of becoming paying properties. For years the Igorrote has made his own jewelry from the auriferous deposits in the Benguet hills, and his brother of Lepanto-Bontoc has coined the big brass clacquers that pass current with the Spanish "dos centavos" throughout the island. It is hardly to be expected that the Philippines will have a Klondike boom, yet there is a steady growth in the mining industries. stamp mills are now working in the gold districts, and three coal mines are supplying a part of the Manila market.

A number of difficulties are in the way of the proper exploitation of the mining industries of the Philippines, the most serious one at present being lack of adequate transportation.

Under the American Government, there have been constructed more miles of good roads than during the entire Spanish regime, and the system is still progressing. This and the hope of favorable legislation, have kept the prospector and miner tied to the islands under the most adverse conditions.

The gold exhibits are, with a few exceptions, low grade auriferous quartzes, very little placer mining being carried on in the islands. The specimens from Benguet and Lepanto-Bontos, are especially interesting, as shown with them are the crude bateas, or wooden pans, used by the natives for separating the placer gold from sand and gravel. Most of these are immense in size and one is shown with the concentrates fixed just as the batea was found by the collector in the hands of a native.

There are three samples of manganese ore from three different localities of the islands. They were unrecognized until received at St. Louis, and seem to have been included by accident. Systematic prospecting will undoubtedly reveal this important ore in large quantities.

NEGritos AS THEY LIVE IN THE FORESTS OF LUZON,
THE LOWEST TYPE HUMANS IN THE ISLANDS.

IGORROT IN THEIR TRIBAL DANCE. NEXT ABOVE THE
NEGritos, BUT CAPABLE OF MUCH HIGHER
DEVELOPMENT.

MORO SULTAN AND HIS RETINUE. FIERCE MOHAMMEDAN
FIGHTERS WHO HAVE CAUSED SO MUCH TROUBLE
IN THE MINDANAO COUNTRY.

VISAYAN ORCHESTRA IN VISAYAN VILLAGE. OLDEST AND
BEST ORCHESTRA IN THE ISLANDS.

THE WOMEN OF THE VISAYAS. SILK, HEMP AND PINA
WEAVERS, BASKET MAKERS, ETC., HIGH
TYPE OF NATIVE PEOPLE.

SPANISH-FILIPINO MESTIZO FAMILY, HIGHLY
EDUCATED, REFINED

Among the collections are several samples of powdered limestone made from sea shells. This limestone powder is mixed with betel nuts and buyoleaves, and chewed by the natives, coloring their teeth a brilliant red.

Salt is obtained by the evaporation of sea water, and a model of the evaporation and storage plant is shown.

In the exhibit of building and other stones are specimens of white marble from Ronblou, as well as articles carved from this marble.

Numerous samples of clay and ochre are on exhibit. These are used by the natives in making and coloring the pottery of the islands.

Full series of coal, chiefly from Cebu and Bataan, are shown, as well as specimens of wood opal, petrified wood, etc.

The lead ores of the Philippines are mostly galena and the zinc ore, the common zinc sphalerite, and as is usual in a new mining district has not yet been developed.

In the early days of the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, friendly natives were used to some extent as guides, scouts, etc. They were hired by the Quartermaster's Department, and had no status as enlisted soldiers—the Macabebes had been loyal to Spain, and she enlisted one or two regiments from that tribe. When the Government of the island passed to us, the Macabebes asserted their loyalty, and evinced a desire to cast their lot with us.

In the fall of 1899, when General Lawton was preparing to make his campaign through northern Luzon, several companies of Macabebes were organized, and formed into what was known as "Bat-on's Scouts," they did good service with Lawton, and accompanied General Young on his march north, where they were frequently engaged with the insurgents. Following this attempt scouts were organized in several of the Islands, still paid by the Quartermaster's Department, and commanded, in many cases by non-commissioned officers of the regular army.

Even thus early they proved to be valuable, and their services were so much appreciated that, in 1901, an Act of Congress authorized the enlistment of twelve thousand natives as scouts. It was under this act that the present force of fifty companies, five thousand men in all, were enlisted. The same Act provided that a First and Second Lieutenant should be commissioned for each company, and these officers were nearly all made from meritorious non-commissioned officers of the regular army, and it is to these officers that is due the credit of the present high state of drill and discipline existing in all the scout companies. The fifty companies now in the army are distributed as follows among the island tribes:

- 11 are Macabebes, Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive.
- 16 are Visayans.
- 4 are Tagalos.
- 4 are Tagyans.
- 2 are Bicolis.

The fifty companies were organized and did service at first in their own countries, but as exigencies of service required, they were shifted from one part of the Archi-

pelago to another, regardless of tribal relations. During the insurrection they sometimes acted with white troops and sometimes alone, but always, except two or three instances under white officers. They always proved loyal, have all been under fire, and their service has brought results, either in killed, prisoners, or captured arms and ammunition. After the Military Government ceased to exist, and the Philippines passed over to Civil Government, the Scouts formed parts of the many garrisons throughout the Islands. The Civil Government found it impossible to keep the lawless elements, ladrones, etc., under subjection with the civil machinery, and in 1902 an Act of Congress was passed authorizing the use of scouts to aid the civil establishment, and since that Act went into operation, very nearly the whole scout force has formed a part of the Insular Police, and as such has been almost constantly engaged in field work, having in many cases pitched battles with armed bands of ladrones.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.
MISS ZAMORA.

The only Filipino teacher of the Normal School of the Philippines now with educational exhibit, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

One of the companies in this battalion (4th) made a very gallant attack upon a fortified position occupied by a band of these ladrones, routing them, killing and capturing a large number, among whom was their Chief, though at the expense of some killed and wounded among the scouts, one of whom was the Company Commander, who still commands his company. This battalion, known as the "Provisional Battalion of Philippine Scouts" was organized in July, 1903, by direction of the Hon. Secretary of War, the suggestion having come from the Hon. D. R. Francis, of St. Louis, he having requested that such a battalion be sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in connection with the Philippine exhibits.

Major F. de L. Carrington, First Infantry, who had served through the Samar campaign, and had scouts under his command then, had in January, 1903, been placed in command of the camp of six companies of scouts, and the Division Commander selected him to organize and command the battalion. The Major was told to select four companies from the fifty, the only restriction being that each company must be of a different tribe, and one of the four principal tribes. As far as drill and discipline went, any four would have been suitable. All had done good service, some more conspicuous owing to circumstances and opportunities. It was a difficult task, but finally resulted in the selection of the—

Fourth Macabebes, Lieut. Reese, commanding.

Twenty-fourth Ilocanos, Lieut. Dougherty, commanding.

Thirtieth Tagalos, Lieut. Dworak, commanding.

Forty-seventh Visayans, Lieut. King, commanding.

In each company some of the old original scouts still serve. All of them have done good active service; all have been under fire, and all have proven loyal to the American Government. Some wear scars made by insurgent and ladrone bullets.

The Fourth Company dates back to the "Batson's battalion," and it distinguished itself more than once, note instance referred to above.

The Twenty-fourth Company did excellent service in the "Campaign in Samar," where many times they met and defeated insurgents under Lubken and Guevara. Lieut. Dworak was then attached to a Company serving in Samar.

The Thirtieth Company did excellent service in Laguna and Cavite, being frequently under fire of insurgents and ladrones. On one occasion four men of this company attacked an armed band of about forty ladrones and successfully stood them off until help came.

The Forty-Seventh Company did service in Antique and Iloilo, and many brushes with insurgents, on one occasion capturing and killing a large number of ladrones near Iloilo.

The officers, as before remarked, are nearly all ex-non-commissioned officers of the regular or volunteer army, and have all had their "baptism of fire." They are untiring in their efforts to make their companies models, and they will bear close inspection in drill, discipline and soldierly bearing; no commander need want better officers.

The Adjutant, Lieut. Johnson, has had extensive service in Cuba, China and the Philippines, and is a graduate of the University of Vermont, and a crack baseball player.

The Quartermaster, Lieut. Brady, Fourth Infantry, has had his second tour in the Philippines, and has done some hiking during times of insurrection and rebellion.

The battalion band has been organized by men taken from the four companies, and putting them under instruction. The strongest impulse to its success, however, comes from the Forty-Seventh Company, which had

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

An Exposition in itself portraying the evolution of the Filipino from the barbarian to the civilized condition.

its own band before the Provisional Battalion was formed, and no one man has added to the success more than Lieut. King, who, though no musician himself, is a born lover of music and musicians. Mr. Fisher, the chief musician, is an accomplished musician, and has made the band the success that it is.

The battalion is now under the command of Major Wm. Johuson, Major Carrington being on furlough.

The battalion is now encamped in the model camp in rear of the Exposition grounds, and is ready to stand on its merits, and we are confident that the public will accord it the praise it deserves.

The Constabulary Battalion is housed in the Cuartel Filipino, some distance in the rear of the Government Building. This battalion was organized under special authority of the Philippine Commission as a representation of the Constabulary of the Philippine Islands at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The battalion is composed of eleven officers and two hundred and eighty enlisted men, organized as follows:

COMMANDING OFFICER AND STAFF.

Capt. Ira Keithley, Commanding.
First Lieut. Nelson S. Gilpin, Adjutant.
Third Lieut. John S. Manning, S. O.
Second Lieut. A. A. Cameron, Med. O.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

One Sergeant Major.
One Quartermaster Sergeant.
Two privates, Medical Department.

COMPANY "A."

Capt. L. E. Ross, Commanding.
Second Lieut. Chas. M. Pendleton.
Second Lieut. Chas. H. Melvaine.
Ninety-eight enlisted men.

COMPANY "B."

Capt. R. W. Jones, Commanding.
First Lieut. Felix Llorente.
Second Lieut. Modesto Colmenares.
Ninety-eight enlisted men.

The organization of the battalion was commenced on October 15, 1903, but not entirely completed until just prior to the date of departure from the islands, March 15, 1904. The men were selected from the various provinces throughout the archipelago from members of the provincial organization, the intention being to give each province of the islands an equitable representation. All the Christian tribes of the islands are represented in this battalion, in addition to which nine Moros, of the Mohammedan religion, are enlisted in Company "A" of the battalion. These Moros were selected from the Fifth Constabulary District, commanded by Col. Bandholtz, the district of which General Leonard Wood is Governor, which is designated as the Moro Province. The Moros not being allowed to wear the ordinary head-dress (hat or cap), are provided with a red "Fez," making a distinction between the uniform worn by them and that of the other Constabulary, who have the campaign hat and khaki forage cap. Col. Bandholtz entered into an agreement with the Moro datto, when the men of his Constabulary

were enlisted, to the effect that none of their religious customs would be interfered with by reason of enlisting, consequently the Moro soldiers are not required to eat meat as part of their ration or wear a hat as part of the uniform. Prior to their enlistment in the Exposition Battalion, the members of this command belonged to the Constabulary of the various provinces and were engaged in the maintenance of order in the islands and the suppression of brigandage and banditti. They participated in the campaign against the notorious outlaw chiefs of Luzon and neighboring islands, prominent among these being San Miguel, Guillermo, Santos and Ola. San Miguel, after being hard pressed by members of the Constabulary and the Philippine Scouts, was killed by a detachment of Scouts in March of last year. Guillermo and Santos were captured by the Constabulary and each sentenced by the Court of First Instance to the penalty of death for their many crimes perpetrated against their own people.

This battalion of constabulary is thoroughly drilled and instructed in the duties of soldiers and is a fair representation of what can be done with the native when properly handled by competent American officers.

The Philippine Constabulary of the islands to which the battalion belongs was organized in 1901 while Secretary of War Taft was Governor of the Philippines. It is commanded by Brig.-Gen. Henry T. Allen (Captain, 6th U. S. Cavalry). Governor Taft saw, when the responsibility of government was turned over to him by the military, that in order to maintain order in the islands a military force must be at all times available and at the immediate command of the insular government, and the organization of the Constabulary, which now nearly numbers 8,000, was one of his own ideas which has been so successfully carried out by Gen. Allen and his subordinates.

Along the Chinese and Philippine coasts, during certain seasons of the year, terrific storms, known as typhoons, sweep over the Pacific Ocean and the China Sea, leaving in their path wreck and disaster. In order to give advance warning of these terrible hurricanes there has been established for years past meteorological observatories, whose scientists send to the world at large advance reports of impending storms. The most prominent of these is the Manila Observatory, which for years has been under the direction of Father Algue, a Jesuit Priest, who is now at the Exposition in charge of the Manila Observatory exhibit. This exhibit, which is situated just to the left front of the Walled City, consists of a large building, a map in relief of the Philippine Islands, and two galvanized steel towers. The exhibit is divided properly into three sections, viz.:

METEOROLOGICAL SECTION.

This is the head meteorological station, in which the most important instruments of the Philippine Weather Bureau are shown. The standard instruments of this section are the cinemo-anemograph, to register the mean velocity of the wind, Richard anemograph, the Wild's anemoscope, the Frier anemograph, and two types of ceraunograph

(lightning register). Two galvanized steel towers erected near the building will act as collectors for the ceraunograph, and they may be used also as a regular collector for a wireless telegraph station.

Besides the instruments for direct observation there will be seen also the popular Faura's barometer, and the barocyclometer invented by the Rev. Jose Algue, S. S., Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau. This instrument is used on board of many men of war in the far east. There will be also in this section some maps showing the distribution of temperature, the distribution of rain on the archipelago, and the main track of typhoons. One large sized chart will show the variation of the magnetic elements in Manila for a period of ten years, and a view of the Magnetic Department. Records of at least ten registering instruments will be kept and filed.

SEISMIC SECTION.

The main feature of this section is a universal microseismograph, manufactured at the Manila Observatory by Philippine mechanics. It registers all earth tremors, local and foreign. A special kind of suspension of a seismic pendulum is also shown. Records of earthquakes, curves and effects of earthquakes on buildings may be seen in a large-sized chart.

GEOGRAPHIC SECTION.

The most important part of this section is a large relief map of the Philippine Islands, built on the grounds in the open air. It covers an area of 110x75 feet, and represents a spherical segment from 7 degrees latitude north to 21 degrees latitude north, and from the meridian 115 degrees to the meridian 125 degrees east of Greenwich. More than 2,000 islands are shown in their own shape and proportional size, including the two groups of Cagayan de Folo and Sibritu group, overlooked by the commissioners in the treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898. The horizontal scale is 18 min. to a kilometer, or nearly 1¼" to a mile. The vertical scale has been enlarged eight times, to show plainly the heights and mountain plateaus. There are twenty active volcanos shown. In the interior of the building a set of eight relief maps, 13x7 feet, will show the principal features of the islands:

1. The religious and political division of the archipelago.
2. The inhabitants of the different tribes and races.
3. The mines and mineral hot and cold springs.
4. The forestry and agricultural products of the Philippines.
5. The distribution and frequency of earthquakes.
6. The distribution of rain during the wet season.
7. The distribution of rain during the dry season.
8. The stations and meteorological districts of the Philippine Weather Bureau.

Early maps of the Philippines are also exhibited, and a plan of the city of Manila in 1671.

As an illustration of the maps, there are some 110 mother-of-pearl shells with oil paintings on each shell, showing the differ-

ent types of inhabitants, churches, landscapes, etc. The paintings are taken from photographs, and are made by a famous Philippine artist. Each shell is mounted on different kinds of Philippine woods.

In addition to all this, the insular government has appropriated the sum of \$75,000 to pay the expenses of the following gentlemen, designated as Honorary Commissioners, during a tour of the United States, and a subsequent visit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition:

Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, Philippine Commission.

Benito Legardo, Philippine Commission.

Jose R. de Luzuriago, Philippine Commission.

Bernardino Monreal, Governor of Sorsogon.

Juan Pimental, Governor of Ambos Camarines.

Alfonso Ramos, Governor of Tarlac.

Epifanio de los Santos, Governor of Nueva Ecija.

Juan de Leon, Municipal President of Iloilo.

Victorino Mapa, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Manuel Corrales, Governor of Misamis.

Juan Cimaco, Governor of Cebu.

Ruperto Montinola, Examiner of Titles, Ninth District, Iloilo.

Simeon Luz, Governor of Batangas.

Jose Albert,

In this group are commissioners, governors, judges, lawyers, and professional and business men. Many of these gentlemen have traveled in foreign countries, some have visited the United States before, and while it is possible that they may be surprised at our modern civilization, it is more than likely that the citizens of the United States will be equally astounded by the evident education and good breeding of the representatives of our island wards. During their stay here they will be the recipients of many courtesies at the hands of the American people, and one of their number, Don Cayetano S. Arellano, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, will be given an honorary degree at one of our principal universities. The visit of these people to the

NICARAGUAN PAVILION, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Cayetano S. Arellano, Chief Justice Supreme Court.

Gregorio Araneta, Solicitor General.

Arsenio Cruz Herrera, President Municipal Board.

Tomas G. del Rosario, Governor of Batangas.

Ariston Bautista Lim.

Ramon Genato, Coffee Plantation.

Fernando M. Guerrero, Editor "El Renacimiento."

Manuel de Iriarte, Chief Bureau of Archives.

Joaquin Ortega, Governor of Union.

Pablo Tecson, Governor of Bulacan.

Juan Calles, Governor of Laguna.

Ceferino de Leon, Attorney, of San Miguel de Mayuma, Bulacan Province.

Arturo Dancel, Governor of Rizal.

Juan Sumulong, Attorney.

Jose de Loyzaga y Ageo, on staff "El Comercio."

Hilarion Raimundo, Morong, Rizal.

Sixto Rojas, Lipa, Batangas.

Francisco Reyes, President Filipino Chamber of Commerce.

Mano Crisologo, Governor of Pangasinan.

Leoncio Gonzales Liquez, Editor "El Democra.".

Rogaciano Rodriguez, Member of the Advisory Board.

Manuel Gomez Martinez, Secretary of Board of Health.

United States can but result to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

The Filipinos are hopeful of provoking the friendly interest of the people of the United States, and the visitor to the Philippine Exhibit who wishes to learn of the real condition in the Philippines can here get an outline picture of the islands and their inhabitants as they really are, and if he be of a studious and observing nature he will find the material to fill in the detail of the complete picture and from the composite photograph upon the mind of the American people, resultant from their visit to the Philippine Exposition, the people of the islands base their hope of favorable legislation and a future prosperity.

The World's Press Parliament

The National Editorial Association

AT THE
World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

In the World's Press Parliament at the Universal Exposition in St. Louis, May 19, 20 and 21, assembled more than 5,000 newspaper men and women, the largest and most representative gathering of press men ever held. Journalists from thirty-seven countries, and from every State and Territory in the United States were present. From Europe came nearly 300 journalists, including the great journalists from nearly every capital and important metropolis. Four sessions of the Parliament were held, two in Festival Hall and two in the Hall of Congresses. So large was the interest in the Parliament, and so important the discussions that it was felt that permanent organization should be effected to carry forward the purposes of the Parliament. To that end the Parliament, by unanimous vote, appointed as a special committee to effect the permanent organization, and carry forward the work of the Parliament, the following:

David R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Walter B. Stevens, Secretary Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, London, President World's Press Parliament.

Hugo von Kupffer, Berlin, Vice-President World's Press Parliament.

Henry King, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Chairman Executive Committee, World's Press Parliament.

Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic, Vice-Chairman Executive Committee, World's Press Parliament.

Walter Williams, Secretary Executive Committee, World's Press Parliament.

Enthusiasm ran high at each session. On Wednesday evening at the West Pavilion a reception was tendered by the Exposition to the members of the Parliament and other newspaper guests. On Saturday afternoon the Federation of Women's Clubs held a

press session, and gave a large reception to the visiting press in the German Building. On Saturday evening President Francis gave a dinner to the foreign visitors. There were a number of receptions given by the various State and district press associations, forty-three in number, who attended the World's Press Parliament. On Sunday afternoon, upon invitation of Alfred Grissom, President and General Manager of the Co-

SIR HUGH GILZEAN-REID,
President World's Press Parliament,
held at World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.,
May 19 to 21, 1904.

lumbia Excursion Company, 1,000 delegates enjoyed a trip upon the Mississippi River on the steamer City of Providence.

The officers of the Parliament were:

President—Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, London.

Vice-Presidents—United States, Chas. H. Taylor, Jr., "Globe," Boston, President American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Frank Brett Noyes, "Record-Herald," Chicago, President Associated Press; P. V. Collins, "Northwestern Agriculturist," Minneapolis, President National Editorial Association.

Russia—Prince Esper Oukhtomsky, "Viedomosti," St. Petersburg.

Portugal—Alfredo Mesquite, "Diario de Noticias," Lisbon.

Denmark—Holger Rosenberg, "Daaneborg," Copenhagen.

Ireland—M. McD. Bodkin, "Freeman's Journal," Dublin.

Switzerland—M. Buhler, "Der Bund," Berne.

Ceylon—John Ferguson, "Observer," Colombo.

Turkey—Emil Murat, "Journal di Smyrne," Smyrna.

Cuba—Manuel Coronado, "La Discusion," Havana.

Greece—D. Caclamanos, "Neon Astay," Athens.

France—Henry Maret, "Le Radical," Paris.

Wales—William Davies, "Western Mail," Cardiff.

Philippine Islands—W. N. Swarthout, "Times," Manila.

Roumania—A. Vaisen, "Eumea Nova," Bucharest.

England—Aaron Watson, "The Journalist," London.

Germany—H. von Kupffer, "Lokal Anzeiger," Berlin.

Belgium—Leon Dommartin, "La Chronique," Brussels.

Holland—Martin van Raalte, "Het Vaderland," The Hague.

Italy—G. Ferrero, "Tribuna," Rome.

Hungary—Hugo Veigelsberg, "Magyar Hirlap," Budapest.

Austria—Julius Loewy, "Wiener Extrablatt," Vienna.

Canada—Arthur Dansereau, "La Presse," Montreal; B. A. McNab, Montreal "Star," Montreal.

Japan—N. Kanzaki, Tokio.

Peru—Alejandro Garland, Lima.

Egypt—George J. Salem, "Al Moayad," Cairo.

Brazil—Mendes de Almeida, "Journal de Nacion," Buenos Ayres.

H. MCD. BODKIN, K. C.,
Dublin, Ireland.

ALFREDO MESQUITE,
Lisbon, Portugal.

WM. DAVIES,
Cardiff, Wales.

MARTIN VAN RAALTE,
The Hague, Netherlands.

PRINCE ESPER OUKHTOMSKY,
St. Petersburg, Russia.

HUGO VEIGELSBURG,
Budapest, Austria.

RICHARD NORDHAUSEN,
Berlin, Germany.

JOSEPH R. FISHER,
Belfast, Ireland.

H. VON KUPFFER,
Berlin, Germany.

FRTZ ROTIERS,
Bruxelles, Belgium

BON V. DE NOUFONTENEY,
Paris, France.

Argentine Republic—Ernesto Nelson, "La Brazil," Rio de Janeiro.

Secretary—Walter Williams, Commissioner to the Foreign Press.

Assistant Secretaries—Paul Oeker, Assistant Commissioner to the Foreign Press; R. M. White, Recording Secretary National Editorial Association; J. M. Page, Corresponding Secretary National Editorial Association; Mark Bennitt, Manager General Press Bureau; W. A. Kelsoe, Manager Local Press Bureau.

The Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for holding the Parliament consisted of the following:

Henry King, Editor St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat, Chairman.

Charles W. Knapp, Editor and Publisher St. Louis Daily Republic, First Vice-Chairman.

T. J. Keenan, Director the International League of Press Clubs, Second Vice-President.

John C. Hennessy, Director the International Press Congress, Third Vice-President.

Walter Williams, Commissioner to the Foreign Press, Secretary.

Paul Oeker, Assistant Commissioner to the Foreign Press, Assistant Secretary.

John Schroers, Publisher the St. Louis Daily Westliche Post.

D. M. Houser, Publisher the St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat.

Walter B. Stevens, Secretary Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mark Bennitt, Manager General Press Bureau.

W. A. Kelsoe, Manager Local Press Bureau.

J. A. Graham, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Republic.

George S. Johns, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Post-Dispatch.

John F. Magner, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Star.

J. M. Hertel, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Chronicle.

Edward Pruess, Managing Editor St. Louis Daily Amerika.

R. D. Saunders, President St. Louis Press Club.

R. M. White, Secretary National Editorial Association.

W. D. Thomas, Executive Committeeman Missouri Press Association.

W. R. Painter, Executive Committeeman Missouri Press Association.

It was the universal comment of newspaper men present that this first parliament of the world's press was most successful, not merely because of the large attendance, but because of the representative character of the delegates of the many countries represented by distinguished journalists, and the important character of the discussions.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the National Editorial Association was held in the Hall of Congresses at the Universal Exposition in St. Louis during the World's Press Week. The attendance upon the association numbered over 700, representing every State and Territory in the United States. Many foreign editors were present at the various sessions, and the Hall of Congresses, in which the meetings were held, was filled at every session. Capt. Henry King, managing editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, chairman of the local committee on arrangements, called the meeting to order on Monday morning, May

16. Rev. Dr. C. H. Patton, of the First Congregational Church, St. Louis, offered prayer. After the singing of "America," Capt. King made a brief address of welcome, and introduced President D. R. Francis, who welcomed the delegates and newspaper visitors upon behalf of the Exposition. The addresses were responded to by P. V. Collins, of the Northwestern Agriculturist, of Minneapolis, Minn., President of the Association. After President Collins' response to the address of welcome, he delivered the annual address to the Association. On motion of John A. Sleicher, of Leslie's Weekly, a vote of thanks was given President Collins, and his address was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Dr. E. A. Winshop, of Boston, spoke upon "Journalistic Responsibilities." He was given a vote of thanks for his address upon motion of Col. John Dymond, of Louisiana. President Collins appointed the various committees of the Association, and adjournment was taken until evening.

The evening session was devoted to memorial services, features being music by Mrs. E. H. Porter, of New York; reading by Mrs. Fenetta S. Haskell, of Missouri; and the report of the Necrology Committee.

At the Tuesday morning session, Col. John Dymond, of the New Orleans Planter, read a paper by Joseph Pulitzer, of New York, upon the "College of Journalism." B. B. Herbert, first president and founder of the Association, offered a resolution endorsing the establishment of the College of Journalism, and thanking Mr. Pulitzer for his munificent gift for that purpose, which was unanimously adopted. Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, President of the World's

FREDERICK W. DIMBLEBY,
Richmond, Surrey,
England.

S. CHAS. PHILLIPS,
London, England.

GEO. J. SALEM,
Representing Al Moayad,
Cairo, Egypt.

WILLIAM HILL,
London Dispatch,
London, Eng.

VICTOR ROSSET,
Le Soir,
Brussels, Belgium.

S. S. CAMPION,
Mercury and Daily Reporter,
Northampton, England.

DR. HERMAN DIES,
Berlin, Germany.

PIERRE DE BLOCK,
Paris, France.

D. CACLAMANOS,
Athens, Greece.

W. BIENSTOCK,
Paris, France.

H. H. S. PEARSE,
London, England.

EUGENE REYMS,
Paris, France.

Press Parliament, upon invitation, spoke relative to the British Institute of Journalists and of journalism in Great Britain.

At the session on Wednesday morning, May 18, Senator H. S. Earle, of the American Roadmakers' Association, delivered an address on the subject of good roads. H. C. Page, of New Jersey; Mrs. Matt Parre't, of Iowa; James G. Gibbs, of Ohio; J. M. Page, of Illinois, and R. M. White, of Missouri, were elected life members of the Association. J. A. Sleicher, B. B. Herbert, Robert Mitchell Floyd, W. S. Cappeller and J. P. Baumgartner were appointed a committee on libel laws. Professor E. F. Fenallosa, of Mobile, Ala., spoke upon the subject of "America's Responsibilities in the Orient." John Ferguson, of Ceylon; Edmund Vance Cook, Cleveland, Ohio, and Charles R. Skinner, of New York, were the other speakers at the morning session.

Two sessions were held on Thursday, morning and afternoon, both filled with interesting events. At the morning session Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, addressed the Association upon "The Editorial Page," and Homer Davenport spoke upon "The Cartoonist."

At the afternoon session the Association voted \$100 towards the erection of a monument to Bill Nye, at Asheville, N. C., selected Guthrie, Okla., as the next place of meeting, and elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President, W. W. Screws, Alabama.

First Vice-President, W. W. Folsom, Arkansas.

Second Vice-President William J. Kline, New York.

Third Vice-President, Henry B. Varner, North Carolina.

Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Ashbrook, Ohio.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Cockrum, Indiana.

Treasurer, J. Irwin Steel, Pennsylvania.

The afternoon session closed the meeting of the Association. Most of the delegates, however, remained in St. Louis during the entire week, saw the Exposition, and participated in the World's Press Parliament.

Mr. Harry Walker, of St. Louis, assumed his duties as custodian of Festival Hall May 3. Mr. Walker, for the past three years, was manager of the Odeon.

MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Met in the Missouri Building, May 17th.

The Missouri Press Association christened the auditorium in the Missouri Building, Tuesday, May 17th, by holding there its Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting.

One hundred and fifty delegates were present when President T. T. Wilsch, of the *Tarkio Avalanche* called to order.

On behalf of the Exposition Company, President D. R. Francis delivered the address of welcome. He spoke of the prominent part Missouri had taken toward the Exposition's success, and congratulated the State administration on the personnel of the Missouri State Commission.

President Francis emphasized the educational feature of the Exposition, and urged the editors to induce the people of the State to visit the Fair, and take advantage of its educational opportunities.

Governor Dockery, following President Francis, spoke of the credit due the newspapers of Missouri for the aid and support which they had at all times given the Louisiana Purchase celebration.

J. H. Hawthorne, of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, in an address following that of Governor Dockery, spoke of the work which the Missouri Commission had done, and pointed out the salient features of the Missouri exhibit.

The election of officers completed the business of the Association. W. D. Thomas, of the *Fulton Sun*, was elected President; Wm. Southern, Jr., of Independence, First Vice-President; Phil. Ganse, of Macon, Second Vice-President; John Campbell, of Prospect, Third Vice-President; John Sosey, of Palmyra, Recording Secretary; R. M. White, of Mexico, Corresponding Secretary.

Mississippi has a statue of King Cotton enthroned, which is more than 30 feet in height. This is surrounded by growing fields of the fleecy staple, in which may be seen four or five figures harvesting the crop.

Missouri, Indian Territory, Georgia and North Carolina all join in this magnificent presentation, the latter State showing the processes, including the cloths manufactured in that State.

The ornamentation of this exhibit is in white and gold, and forms a most conspicuous figure in the Palace of Agriculture.

SECRETARY JNO. HAY.

Visits the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and is High in His Praise.

"The Exposition is grander and more extensive than I ever imagined," said Secretary of State John Hay, upon viewing the principal picture from the steps of the German pavilion.

The distinguished guest was met at the Buckingham Club Saturday morning, May 14, by President Francis, and with his party was driven to the Administration Building, whence, after a short visit, they were taken to the German Wine Restaurant for breakfast.

The party spent the whole day at the Exposition, visiting the Palace of Art, after being entertained at the German Restaurant, and concluding the day by attending the opening of the stadium.

The Secretary's party consisted of Mrs. Hay, Mr. Henry Adams, and Miss Adams.

Wishing to see as much of the Exposition as possible during his stay, Secretary Hay excused himself from attending the opening of the Belgian pavilion.

The breakfast at the German Wine Restaurant was an informal function, the only speech being made by Baron Moncheur, the Minister from Belgium to the United States. The breakfast party consisted of 23, among whom were the following: President Francis, the French Commissioner, Mr. Michel Lagrave, the Belgian Commissioner, Mr. Jules Carlier, Secretary Walter B. Stevens, Vice-Presidents Corwin H. Spencer and Daniel M. Houser, General Counsel Franklin Ferriss, Directors Nathan Frank and F. D. Hirschberg, Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Exhibits Frederick J. V. Skiff, and Director of Concessions Norris B. Gregg.

Directly after the breakfast, the party dispersed, and Secretary Hay and party were driven through the grounds, and afterwards to the Art Palace.

ODD THINGS ON THE PIKE.

Historic fire engine pumped by Benedict Arnold.

Through centuries on a water canal to Genesis.

Temple with 500 Buddah Idols of 14th Century.

THE Ten Million Dollar Pike

THE GREAT AMUSEMENT STREET
NOW IN ALL ITS GLORY

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Comparisons of the Pike with the Midway of the Columbian Exposition.

Attractions on THE PIKE, 44.	
Estimated length of THE PIKE, either side, one mile.	
Average general admission, 25 cents.	
Highest general admission, 50 cents.	
Lowest general admission, 10 cents.	
Highest charge for seeing all THE PIKE attractions in any concession, \$1.	
Estimated total cost for seeing all THE PIKE attractions, \$20.	
Cost of seeing all attractions on Chicago Midway, \$35.	
Attractions on Chicago Midway, about 25.	

The Pike is beginning to strike its gait. With the advent of the warm days the showman un masks his wonders, and fills the troubled air with his clamorous enticements.

Day by day the doors of the larger attractions have been opened with a flourish of social trumpet. Persons of high standing have crowded these first functions, and their approbation of the most bizarre shows has been liberally vociferous.

A strangely interesting instance of the true cosmopolitan spirit pervading The Pike was noisily apparent the other night when some of the best known families in St. Louis mixed indiscriminately with the hoi polloi of oriental life during the inauguration of Mysterious Asia.

Society ladies of the city shouted their admiration from the portico from the British India Cafe to the queens of the dance who rode past on elephants and camels. The painted beauties rained compliments in many tongues from their regal seats in gorgeous howdahs on the lofty back of uncouth animals.

Another strange scene was witnessed in the oriental theater, made more oriental by the hangings of multi-colored rugs and tapestries, against the colorful background of which were massed dancers of Ceylon, and India and Persia and Burmah. It was a barbaric picture of the East wholly unlike that presented by the audience of richly dressed Americans.

Yet with the first throb of the dance the contagion of swiftly-moving, graceful forms, swept over the flaring footlights, and, like a match, set on fire the eager crowd. Then the whirl of The Pike was on. The excitement of the dance was reflected in the

flashing eyes of those who had assembled to applaud. Nothing immodest belied the assurance of the showman that his exhibition was characteristic of the Orient's lighter follies.

So the flare and the noise of the Pike has commenced. From this time, with the formal opening of each spectacular attraction, the fever will mount until the polyglot street becomes a maelstrom of sound and color, a mighty caldron of emotion, sweeping reason away, and leaving in its place pulsation of mad merriment. Whatever of the serious the Exposition teaches, the Pike will impress upon the public the necessity for pleasure in a life too full of tragedies.

Among the larger attractions which have opened during the past week to a continuance of increasing audiences are the Galveston Flood, Mysterious Asia, Hereafter, Cairo. Creation has been in operation for nearly two weeks. The Hagenbeck's Wild Animal Show was open coincident with the Exposition. The Tyrolean Alps has become popular, and Ireland is enjoying a great business. The Cliff Dwellers and Jim Key, just across the street, are prime favorites. One of the shows which catches the crowd is the Naval Exhibition.

New York to the North Pole and the Battle Abbey are now opened and will be noticed in our next issue. Fair Japan is now ready for the public, and Under and Over the Sea has uncovered its submarine boat on The Pike. Paris launches into its long season of gaiety this month. The Baby Incubator, the Chinese Village, and the Esquimaux Village are being draped with finishing touches. The Russian Theater troupe of dancers, and the Cliff dwellers have both been doing business, which indicates the coming popularity of The Pike.

This great assembly of amusements is so bewildering in its tremendous scope and the variety of its entertainments, that the visitor becomes happy in the knowledge of what he may expect to see before paying the price of admission.

It is for the benefit of the visitor that an epitome of the various shows which may now be seen on The Pike, and those which are about to open, have been prepared.

Ireland is the first national exhibit of the industries of the Emerald Isle. It has been given with the sanction of the British Government, and includes the rarest collection of Celtic antiquities that have yet been assembled. Irish linens, laces, and carpets are woven by Irish lassies at the loom. The architecture of the island is marvelously reproduced in replicas of Carmac's Chapel on the Rocks of Cashel. Blarney Castle be-

comes a theater where Irish drama is played by Irish actors. A massive reproduction of the famous St. Lawrence's Gate makes a noble entrance to the display. A section of the old House of Parliament at Dublin serves as a cafe. Jamming cars pass a fine reproduction of the ancestral McKinley Cottage and other interesting historical scenes.

Hagenbeck's Animal Circus offers what is unquestionably the most perfect collection of wild and trained animals ever shown by the master animal trainer of the world. Mr. Carl Hagenbeck presents a novelty in his mimie jungle, where the spectator has a thrilling sensation of meeting man-eating beasts face to face as they roam in their native environments. A remarkable wild animal performance is given in the arena. Giant tortoises, giant reptiles, giant camels, and giant monkeys have a section to themselves. Hundreds of talking birds enliven the scene, and all kinds of hay-eating animals are driven to vehicles, around a great track.

On a great harbor of water, with a scenic prospective of a fortified city, visitors may see their first sea fight by exact models of the American navy. It is something new in the way of Exposition attractions. Blockade runners are destroyed; the enemy's ships are sunk by torpedoes and shells; there is a general engagement between the war vessels and forts. Target practice and other maneuvers by the fleet in times of preparation for war, are full of stately drill for the spectators. No one has been disappointed by a visit to the Naval Show.

The Galveston Flood is everything that was claimed for it before its doors were open to the public. The prospective of the city of Galveston is a triumph of art. Full eighty miles of distance stretches before the eye. Ships are seen entering and leaving the harbor, a portion of which is done in real water. Trolley cars actually move in the streets of the city, and trains pass over a bridge six miles from the point of view. The sunrise and sunset effects have never been equalled in plastic representation. The storm is realistic. Wet rain descends in torrents. The crashes of the thunder are tremendous in sound, and the flashes of lightning are just as vivid as the electricity of the real heavens. The Galveston Flood is a success.

The important thing about the Cliff Dwellers is the first introduction of tribes of Indians who have never been seen before on display. They include the Moki and Zuni Indians of New Mexico, living in excellent reproductions of their primitive adobe pueblos. The dances given by these Indians are unlike those with which the American public has become familiar from time to time. The snake dance is one of the most intensely dramatic performances. The flute dance is a poetic movement, without a suggestion of the fierce snake dance. The Cliff Dwellers has one of the most spectacular entrances on The Pike, with its beetling mass of rocky ledges rising sixty feet above the thoroughfare. Spectators may make an ascent of the Cliff, and from the summit obtain a complete

LOOKING EAST ON THE TEN MILLION DOLLAR PIKE,
The Great Amusement Street of the World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

SCENE IN TYROLEAN ALPS, ON THE PIKE, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

vision of the entire Pike and much of the Exposition.

Beautiful Jim Key, the equine millionaire, has become one of the thoroughly popular attractions on the street. He is the especial favorite of children, no other attraction, perhaps, filling them with so much interest and wonder. Jim mystifies his audience by feats in mathematics and business system which would confuse many human beings. His most remarkable performance is when he picks a dollar from the bottom of a bucket filled with water without drawing a breath or drinking a drop. Jim is the only brute honorary member of the American Humane Society. Not only is he amusing, but he

dancers of Ceylon carry grotesqueness to the extreme; the dance of the Nautch Girls is dreamy and graceful. What with reproductions of wedding processions, religious ceremonies, the sacrificial feast and the Rajah festival, Mysterious Asia could be wholly satisfying as a spectacle.

The Palais du Costume is quite generally commended. Such a presentation of the history of fashion from the period of the early Roman colonies to the reign of the Paris gown has never been seen before in this country. It appeals especially to women, but is replete with interest for men. The architectural settings in which the tableaux are shown, are true to the respective period. The

of the Exposition until the present audiences have been offered only the climax of the show. This feature is the evolution of the universe, as shown in the interior of the big blue dome. The exterior canal encircling the dome will have been opened during the coming week. A trip by water on this canal, carrying the spectator through twenty centuries, is one of the most important parts of the display, and is expected by the management to become the most popular feature of the entire management, notwithstanding the vast effects that are produced inside the dome. Creation is a difficult amusement to describe, and cannot be thoroughly appreciated until it has been seen.

THE MINIATURE RAILWAY GOING UP THE PIKE, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

teaches a lesson of patience, and the extraordinary uses to which mere instinct may be brought by skillful training.

Mysterious Asia is an extensive representation of the manners which obtain in India, Burmah and Ceylon. The architectural environment of the show, with its bulbous dome and sky-scraping minarets, serve to finish the picture which it is intended to convey to the minds of the spectator. The assembly of dancers in this attraction is the largest on The Pike, as well as the most varied in the character of the dance. Exposition visitors of experience have seen the oriental dances many times, but here he may see several dances which are not familiar. Nothing more satisfying than the Singalese stick dance can be imagined. The Devil

gowns are of exceedingly handsome material. The lighting is most effectively done, and the entire display seems to have taken the fancy of the best denizens of The Pike.

Some of the wholly pleasing dances of The Pike are those performed by Russians in the Russian Theater. It adjoins and will eventually become a part of the Russian Village and the Siberian Railway, as yet not ready for the public. If the size of the audiences now attending the Russian Theater is an indication of the favor with which Pikers will receive the Russian and a ride over the Siberian Railway, the success of these combined attractions is assured.

Creation has been seen; that is, it has been but half seen, and yet the half has attracted great crowds. From the time of the opening

Cairo is entirely complete, and, therefore, capable of being criticized. Its neighbor, across the way, Constantinople, is not ready, and, therefore, it would be unfair to say what the showman has made out of this fascinating subject. Cairo is well done. Its detail is pronounced fine and true to the original. The life of the city of the Khedive is faithfully carried out in a wide selection of street characters. The dances given within the theater are graceful, and typical of Egypt, not in the sense that they reflect previous performances of this character, but in their very evident correctness.

Fire fighting is popular on The Pike. There is no doubt that the exhibition by Chief Hale's skilled fire fighters have met with general approval. The audiences have

PRINCE PU LUN IN THE TYROLEAN ALPS. GUEST OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL LEWALD.
Tyrolean Singers and Dancers Shown in Main Group, on The Pike, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

PRINCE PU LUN OF CHINA, GUEST OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL LEWALD OF GERMANY,
In the Tyrolean Alps, on The Pike, World's Fair, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

Photo by Official Photographic Co.

IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO, ON THE PIKE, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

been large and extremely enthusiastic in their commendation. Perhaps this is so for the reason that the exhibition depends upon its realistic qualities for its spectacular success. Fire fighters are always surrounded by the halo of hero worship, and Chief Hale's crew includes, without doubt, the fastest and most adroit firemen in the world. Their exhibition of coupling, uncoupling, running a distance with the hose, and performing other feats of skill, lead up naturally to the dramatic denouement, which is a race to a blazing house and the rescue of living persons from the flames.

Hereafter is another show that has caught the crowd. Its grim front, pierced by exquisitely arched lobby, invites the spectator from the very first. The show is blessed by an unusually clever lecturer in the Cafe of the Den, the first underground apartment in which the visitor is ushered. By the agency of electrical illusions, the visitor is generally prepared for humorous scenes to

follow. The journey through the underworld is accomplished with much merriment and startling effect. The arrangement of the underground passages are sufficiently tortuous to confuse the best ordered mind. Charon crossing the River Styx, and skeletons which leap upon the spectators from clefts in the subterranean chambers are real enough to reality to give a "creepy" sensation. The transition from the infernal regions to the Grove of Daphne, ending in the pretty theater where the Burst of Dawn is given becomes a pleasant finality.

The Temple of Mirth has been quite enough of a Foolish House to separate the Piker from his dimes. It possesses a front that is decidedly unique. Nothing on The Pike approaches it, and it more nearly reflects the festive spirit of that street than does any other concession. It is obvious from the outside that the spectator may hope for nothing more than a tremendous laugh, and he is not disappointed. Screams

of laughter coming from the interior are the show's best ballyho. The management has provided a series of ingenious "stunts," which are certainly side-splitting in the mirth-provoking effectiveness. The Temple of Mirth is well named.

The Statisticum, a very modest little show with the most refined front on the street, is becoming popular. It is a mechanical marvel, invented by Ferdinand Berg, a Swedish engineer, and the architect of the Swedish building at the Exposition. His invention mechanicalizes statistics in such a way that millions and billions for the first time convey realities to the minds of the visitors. When one sees a stream of babies passing the eyes at the rate of two a second, the understanding really grasps the meaning of these world statistics.

The Streets of Seville has not been fully completed yet, though enough has to furnish the Piker with a very clever idea of Spanish life and its characteristic dancing. A marionette bull fight, in connection with the main show, is a meritorious reproduction of the real thing about which Americans have read so much. The Court of the Lions in the center of the attractions will be one of the handsomest bits of architecture on The Pike, after it has received its mural decoration. The splashing fountain in the center of the Court will make a cool picture during the hot summer months.

Hunting in the Ozarks is a shooting gallery idea that carries with it a great deal of interesting amusement at little expense. The employment of a forest scene filled with moving animals, has made something new of an old former attraction. That it will be a success is apparent now. It is crowded nightly.

The Tyrolean Alps is the resort of many prominent people in St. Louis, who dine either in the great drinking hall or in the open village before enjoying the illumination of the Exposition. Nothing on the entire Pike is better done than the detail of the Alps. It is pronounced by critics of Expositions to be the finest imitation of the kind they have ever seen. Its massiveness is one of its chief reasons for popularity, but the finer detail of nature and architecture is so well done as to command entire admiration.

ODD THINGS ON THE PIKE.

Bagging game in a natural forest.

Fashions from period of Roman Colonies to the present.

Wild animals, without bars between them and the public.

Men-of-war run by electric motors on large water expanse.

Burmese village with houses of straw and strange people.

Whole street transplanted from Asakusa in Fair Japan.

Boy fire brigade, Shetland ponies and complete apparatus.

Real waves break on a real beach one mile from spectators.

Way of Sorrows 800 feet long; David street 1,000 feet.